THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Brit. Press--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
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SEPTEMBER, 1804.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Table for September, 1804. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 9 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1804.
Aug.	°	°	°		
27	58	70	61	30,22	fair
28	63	70	62	,20	fair
29	64	75	65	,13	fair
30	65	78	64	29,90	showery
31	64	72	58	30,10	cloudy
S. 1	60	68	55	,04	fair
2	57	66	54	,20	fair
3	55	65	60	,24	cloudy
4	61	71	62	,31	fair
5	62	72	61	,30	fair
6	63	70	54	,05	fair
7	56	71	57	29,98	fair
8	54	69	60	30,19	fair
9	58	71	57	,20	fair
10	57	72	66	,01	fair
11	56	68	57	,15	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1804.
Sept.	°	°	°		
12	57	76	66	,10	fair
13	67	78	66	,01	fair
14	64	76	68	,01	fair
15	66	76	65	29,98	fair
16	66	82	67	30,05	fair
17	61	66	60	,18	cloudy
18	59	62	60	,18	cloudy
19	62	68	61	,08	fair
20	63	71	55	,08	fair
21	56	66	50	,06	fair
22	51	62	60	,01	cloudy
23	50	56	47	29,92	fair
24	46	54	50	30,00	cloudy
25	61	63	46	,26	cloudy
26	46	58	50	,45	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Sept. 15, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	69	8	38	5	36	10	30	7	40	6
Surrey	75	0	41	0	38	0	30	4	42	0
Herford	57	8	37	9	29	9	24	9	32	0
Bedford	60	9	33	11	31	9	25	6	40	11
Hunting.	54	11	00	0	28	0	22	3	35	3
Northam.	53	8	00	0	32	3	27	3	38	6
Rutland	01	6	00	0	30	0	24	0	34	0
Leiceſter	59	11	00	0	32	3	24	10	34	10
Notting.	67	5	38	0	32	0	27	8	40	6
Derby	74	7	00	0	00	0	28	10	46	0
Stafford	64	3	00	0	35	0	29	2	48	11
Salop	59	2	42	8	37	0	27	6	48	0
Hereford	58	6	35	2	39	10	29	2	44	2
Worceſt.	58	5	00	0	40	5	31	7	46	6
Warwick	67	2	00	0	41	6	31	8	50	4
Wilts	66	8	00	0	38	0	28	2	49	0
Berks	71	0	48	0	36	6	19	3	44	0
Oxford	66	5	00	0	36	1	28	9	40	0
Bucks	62	8	00	0	36	9	28	8	39	2
Brecon	63	11	40	0	38	4	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	56	10	00	0	00	0	23	5	00	0
Radnor	60	7	00	0	38	8	27	4	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d
Eſſex	68	8	38	6	35	2	32	0	38	6
Kent	65	1	39	0	37	10	30	0	40	0
Suſſex	66	0	00	0	36	0	32	4	00	0
Suffolk	64	3	00	0	32	0	30	3	36	5
Cambrid.	58	10	35	0	20	0	22	2	36	8
Norfolk	52	5	33	6	30	4	23	7	33	6
Lincoln	61	9	00	0	31	2	26	5	41	0
York	66	11	32	9	29	8	25	9	44	3
Durham	68	9	00	0	00	0	25	9	00	0
Northum.	59	8	39	7	30	0	26	1	00	0
Cumberl.	63	2	45	10	31	5	27	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	73	4	44	8	30	10	28	10	00	0
Lancaſt.	68	7	00	0	00	6	26	8	42	10
Cheſter	67	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	52	8	00	0	32	0	22	8	00	0
Denbigh	69	8	00	0	40	6	25	8	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	28	0	19	0	00	0
Carnarv.	63	0	00	0	30	8	20	6	00	0
Merioneth	70	5	48	0	38	0	25	4	00	0
Cardigan	52	11	00	0	27	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	60	3	00	0	38	8	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	58	6	00	0	33	10	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	71	11	00	0	35	6	22	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	61	7	00	0	39	7	36	2	44	0
Somerſet	67	5	00	0	00	0	28	11	00	0
Monm.	72	1	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	72	5	00	0	31	6	29	0	00	0
Cornwall	67	10	00	0	36	1	23	7	00	0
Dorſet	72	6	00	0	00	0	30	5	45	0
Hants	68	10	00	0	36	8	30	5	39	11

Average of England and Wales, per quarter

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
64	3	39	11	34	0	26	9	41	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	00

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
1	66	6	37	7	35	2	28	1	37	5
2	62	1	35	0	26	0	27	10	36	6
3	52	5	33	6	30	4	23	7	33	6
4	63	8	39	11	30	7	26	1	41	0
5	64	2	39	7	30	0	25	11	41	2
6	67	3	45	5	31	3	28	2	41	2
7	68	1	39	11	34	0	26	8	42	10
8	66	6	39	11	34	4	22	1	41	2

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	59	5	39	11	32	4	21	5	41	2
10	66	4	39	11	39	7	27	6	44	0
11	70	2	39	11	35	1	24	11	41	2
12	70	3	39	11	38	8	30	5	42	5

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1804.

LETTER X. ON PRISONS.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Sept.* 23.

IN paſſing through a long and dreary journey the traveller repoſes with pleaſure on the ſmooth and expanded road; or, when benighted, perceives, though at a diſtance, a glimpſe of light, catches the glimmering with avidity, and follows it with a ſteady and eager eye—ſo my friend Neild, whilſt traverſing many a diſmal and loathſome dungeon, dwells with the enjoyment annexed to philanthropy, on the improvements of Priſons, and on the comparative comforts and alleviations of miſery experienced by their unfortunate denizens. Hence the Gaol at Bury St. Edmund's as well as the Houſe of Correction, engage his attention and approbation. Few things, indeed, connected with the happineſs of the Priſoner elude his attention; and, whilſt I repeat his noticing religious books at both theſe places of confinement, I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject without adverting to the advantages that might reſult from the proper diſtribution of ſuch books among Priſoners, not one of whom ſhould be without the aid at leaſt of a New Teſtament, as well as of ſome inſtructive tracts ſuited to the different claſſes and ſtates of the delinquents.

There is ſomething ſo impreſſive in the calm peruſal of the New Teſtament, that obdurate indeed muſt be the heart that can reflect upon the doctrines and practices it inculcates without feeling the mind ſoftened and improved thereby. Impreſſions from this ſource are often permanent; or recur at moments with conviction that delivers from temptation; or meet a man, as the Scripture expreſſes it, in the highways, inferring the paſſions, tumults, and agitations of the world; and moſt powerfully illuſtrated and enforced in the converſion of the once-perſecuting Paul. As attention is ſometimes farther awakened by other books of inſtruction founded upon the ſame immutable principles of truth, may ſome pious characters be induced to compoſe ſuch partial tracts as may be applicable to different claſſes of Priſoners, or to point out ſuch as are already extant; that Sheriffs, Magiſtrates, Overſeers, and others, may be directed in the ſelection of thoſe moſt ſuitable to the reſpective ſtates of the objects of confinement. Grateful indeed would be the taſk, were I enabled to add any pleaſing reflections upon the ſtate of the other places of confinement in the ſame county. The Philanthropiſt, however, ſcarcely gains a gratifying Oaſis in the wilderneſs of human deſolation, before he is compelled to traverſe deſert after deſert equally dreary and inhoſpitable. In defiance of the benevolent deſigns pourtrayed by Howard, and of the plans exhibited in the publications of Neild, of which few Magiſtrates can be ignorant; and in neglect of the injunctions of Parliament; the ſame injudicious ſyſtem exiſts which theſe writers have reprobated, and againſt which the Legiſlature has in vain impoſed wiſe laws and regulations. In a country diſtinguiſhed for ſcience we ſtill read "*no water, no circulation of air*;" where piety diſtinguiſhes the Clergy, "*no chaplain or divine ſervice*;"

in the midst of luxury and refinement, predominate "*filth, nakedness, vermin, and disease*;" in a nation celebrated for its mild and extensive legislation, "*neither the act for the preservation of health, nor the clause against spirituous liquors, are hung up*," in violation of an express act of parliament. Nature is said to be connected, from the highest to the lowest of its works, by a chain whose links of gradation are imperceptible; but in the moral world, as it respects man and the treatment of man, the chain is broken, and the unconnecting link is riveted in the chain of human infelicity. That man, strengthened by divine aid, who shall wrench off the bolt, and replace the link which connects the beautiful gradations of human happiness, will acquire the veneration of his fellow-creatures, and consequently that of J. C. Lettsom.

*** I have read the letters signed Eusebius, p. 707, and Conservator, p. 709, in the last Magazine; and both will claim my future attention.

To Dr. Lettsom.

My dear Friend. *Aug.* 29, 1804.

Bury St. Edmund's Gaol John Ordidge, keeper; salary 200l. for Gaol and House of Correction, and coals and candle Felons, none; debtors when discharged pay to the gaoler a fee of 8s. 8d. on every action, and to the Sheriff 2s.; but if discharged on Supersedeas, then to the Sheriff 6s. 8d. Chaplain, Rev Simon Pryke; salary 50l for the Gaol, and 10l. for the House of Correction; duty, Sunday and Friday. Surgeon, Mr. Hubbard; salary 50l. for *debtors* and felons. Allowance from the county, one pound and three quarters of bread each prisoner *per* day. Number of prisoners, 15th October, 1801; debtors 6; felons 13. This gaol is situated in the centre of the town. has only one court, 34 yards by 16, for all descriptions of prisoners, with two necessaries, one for debtors, the other for felons. On one side of it are several rooms for *debtors*, near 16 feet square, with good beds, for which each pays 2s *per* week: two sleep in a bed. They have a day-room and a work-room nearly the same size. Those debtors who are mechanicks follow their trades. The women's workroom, 17 feet by 13, is up stairs, and is likewise their sleeping-room. They are supplied with beds at 1s. *per* week each. There is another room for women 13 feet by 10. Two women were at work. The felons' day-room is 32 feet by 15; and five men were at work spinning and weaving, and two others learning to make shoes. They have the whole of their earnings. Their sleeping-room has a stone floor, is 17 feet square, and holds six beds. Two prisoners sleep in a bed, and pay 1s. *per* week each for the use of a feather-bed, two blankets, a bolster, a pair of sheets, and coverlid. There is an iron-grated and glazed window, but no fire-place. The *poor felons'* ward, or dungeon, is the same size, with a plaster floor, iron-grated and glazed window, a barrack bedstead with straw. Holds 10 persons. To separate them from each other there is an iron-railing, with handcuffs and heavy chains for their feet fixed to staples in the barrack bedsteads. This, I believe, is *now* seldom used On the opposite side of this dungeon is another barrack bedstead for six prisoners, with straw, two blankets, and a rug. One man ill in it of a fever, though there are two rooms set apart as infirmaries, 17 feet by 13. There is a bathing tub; an oven to purify their cloaths, and, when very ragged, they are clothed by the magistrates. There are four rooms up-stairs, in the front of the gaoler's house, about 16 feet square, used as lodging-rooms for debtors, with three beds in each room; and each debtor pays 2s. *per* week for lodging, if he has a bed to himself; but if two debtors sleep in one bed, then 1s. *per* week each. All *poor debtors* have the county allowance; and from the 5th of November to Lady-day felons receive two bushels of coals *per* week, and debtors four, and 40s. every week from the feoffment. Here is also a most excellent charitable fund, called *Pemberton's* charity (being left by a gentleman of that name); which fund is directed by the donor's will "to be applied by the trustees towards the relief of such poor distressed insolvent debtors as should be imprisoned within any of the gaols of the county of Suffolk, either for delivering them out of prison, or relieving their necessities whilst therein, as the trustees shall think fit; provided such poor debtors be persons born in Suffolk,

folk, and no way indebted to any of the truſtees." The truſtees under this charity frequently allow 3l. or 4l. and ſometimes 5l. to poor deſerving debtors towards obtaining their diſcharge. They alſo allow to each debtor two pounds of beef, a pint of porter, and a twopenny loaf, every Sunday, under this condition, that every debtor receiving it ſhall regularly attend chapel unleſs prevented by ſickneſs; but no *crown debtors* partake of this charity. There being no chapel, divine ſervice is performed in a front room of the gaoler's houſe; and all priſoners muſt attend, unleſs prevented by ſickneſs. The county provides no employment for priſoners in this gaol; but the intelligent and attentive keeper is very aſſiduous to procure it. A new gaol is now building a little way out of the town, by the ingenious Mr. Byfield, upon a plan which, I think, will anſwer the three great priſon purpoſes, *viz.* ſecurity, health, and improvement of morals.

Bury St. Edmund's Bridewell. The aſcent by 19 ſteps, whence it is vulgarly called the *Nineteener*. This priſon, it is ſaid, was in former times a Jewiſh ſynagogue. It has a large room, 18 yards by 9, in which men and women are permitted to walk alternately. The floor is brick; and aſhes and cinders were heaped up in one corner. Two ſleeping cells, 10 feet by 7, with crib bedſteads and brick floors, a ſmall iron-grated and glazed window in each. In the upper ſtory are three rooms, 25 feet by 15, in a very ruinous ſtate. A ſmall court (13 feet by 9), not ſecure. No water; it is fetched from the Caſtle alehouſe. Keeper, Thomas Baſs; ſalary, 6l. and 4d. for each priſoner. Fees, 1s. Neither the act for preſervation of health nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up. The whole priſon in a very filthy and ruinous condition. Priſoner, 15th October, 1801, one boy; he was netting garters.

Houſe of Correction for the Liberty of Bury St. Edmund's, erected in 1787, has a court-yard for men with 15 cells, each 10 feet by 7; a day-room, 20 feet by 12. Another court-yard for women; eight cells and a day-room. A pump in each yard. They are employed in ſpinning; and receive two-fifths of their earnings, which is paid to them when diſcharged. Each priſoner is allowed one pound and three quarters of bread *per* day, beſides the following dietary; *viz.* Sunday, half a pound of meat and one pound of potatoes; Monday, three quarters of a pint of peas with broth of the preceding day; Tueſday, one ounce and a half of rice and one ounce of oatmeal made into porridge with onions; Wedneſday, two pounds of potatoes; Thurſday as Sunday; Friday as Monday; Saturday as Tueſday; Oatmeal gruel every morning for breakfaſt. One perſon ſleeps in a cell in a crib bedſtead; ticking bed ſtuffed with ſtraw, which is changed once a fortnight; two blankets and a rug.

There is a board placed in a conſpicuous part in each court-yard with this inſcription: "Each priſoner is allowed one pound and three quarters of bread *per* day. Weights are provided to weigh the ſame on the application of any priſoner to the keeper." Two infirmaries newly erected. A ſmall chapel, and divine ſervice once a week. A ſurgeon is appointed, with a ſalary. Priſoners are provided with a county dreſs, and have clean linen once a week. There are four cells on the top of the keeper's houſe, which are uſed for very young offenders. An oven to purify the priſoners cloaths, and a bathing-tub. Religious books were placed in each cell.

Sudbury Gaol and Bridewell. The keeper, Richard Wright, is by trade a baker: has no ſalary. Fees, 4s. No table. This miſerable priſon has for debtors and criminals two rooms on the ground-floor fronting the ſtreet, about 13 feet ſquare. A fire-place in each, with iron-bar grated windows, and a ſmall aperture to beg through. Up-ſtairs are two little rooms, 7 feet by 5 each, for the debtors to lodge in; and for women criminals a room with a fire-place about 13 feet ſquare. The court-yard being inſecure, priſoners have not the uſe of it; and water is not acceſſible to them. There is no *neceſſary*; a bar of wood acroſs one corner of each room with a little ſtraw on the floor is uſed for that purpoſe. Gaol very dirty. Neither the act for the preſervation of health nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up. Allowance 6d. a day. No priſoner, 17 Oct. 1801.

P.S. I am obliged to leave town to-morrow, to attend the Committee for Small Debts; but, as ſoon as the buſineſs is over, ſhall ſet out again on my viſits to Priſons; ſo that you may expect ſhortly to hear from,

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

FROM a passage in the Fifth Satyr of Juvenal, we understand that the Romans had an idea that the best mushrooms came from Africa, and that those mushrooms emerged immediately after thunder. It appears also that they supposed the thunder (or rather the lightning accompanying it) to blast the corn; and that in years when many mushrooms were imported from Libya they received but little grain from thence.

The passage above alluded to occurred to my recollection a few days since on observing the extraordinary number of mushrooms and of Fairy-rings that have appeared this season. Some inclosed pastures, and some particular parts of commons, are reticulated very thick with these rings; and on some rings edible mushrooms vegetate, and on others only toad-stools.

Before the wheat was cut, I remarked that in some inclosures, and in some particular parts of common fields, the plants were considerably blasted.

More thunder has occurred this last summer than ever occurred in any preceding one within the period of my remembrance. In the summer of 1803 the thunder-storms were slight and few, the crops of corn were generally fine, and mushrooms were scarcely procurable.

These, Mr. Urban, are facts that I communicate to you, for other of your correspondents to compare and elucidate; and, as storms have been as frequent this year in other countries as in Britain, I hope some of your foreign friends may be excited by this communication to acquaint you and your British readers, whether the circumstances I have noted respecting corn, mushrooms, and Fairy-rings, have been observed in the parts under their observation.

GUALTER.

Mr URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Sept.* 11.

IN p. 745 the *Leasowes* are described as being neglected, and likely to be soon so far dilapidated as to be deprived of that beautiful simplicity characteristic of the plaintive Shenstone. In confutation of that statement, I am happy to say, that the present possessor (Mr. Hamilton) has not only classically restored the whole as near as possible to Shenstone's original plan, but in many instances we see improvements which the amiable Bard would have gladly accomplished had he been blessed with affluence.

The compliment paid to Mr. Horne, a former possessor, on his improvements, by a gentleman who was the intimate friend of Mr. Shenstone, may not be misapplied here:

"Tho' Shenstone's genius and poetic taste
The native beauties of this valley trac'd;
Call'd forth each Naïad from her mossy cell; [the dell;
And with their foaming torrents cheer'd
Yet blame not Horne, with happier fortune blest, [crest.
Who Nature's charms has yet more richly
With spirit, taste, and nicest judgment fraught, [brought,
He Shenstone's plan to full perfection
With wider bounds the azure lake extends;
In larger streams each cataract descends;
The stately villa, and each seat restor'd;
And each gay scene proclaims a wealthier lord. [look round,
"O! could my friend revive, and pleas'd
Thou 'dst see thy simple taste with splendour crown'd,
With Latian pomp thy rustic mansion rise,
Thy table deck'd with all that wealth supplies.
In Horne we view thy elegance and ease,
Thy cordial will with amplest power to please."

June, 1779. R. G——t.

Your Magazine being a general repository for literary curiosities, I send you an inscription which was formerly on an urn at the Leasowes, placed there by the amiable Bard of the place to his respected brother, Mr. Joseph Shenstone.

"FRATRI EIVS VNICO,
FRATRVM AMANTISSIMO,
IVVENVM SVAVISSIMO
HOMINVM INTEGERRIMO.
MDCCLII.
Postquam te fata tulerunt,
Ipsa pales agros, atque ipse reliquit Apollo."
VIRG. Ec. V.

The

The urn, alluded to above, was removed ſome years ſince by Mr. Horne, the then poſſeſſor, and placed facing the root-houſe and romantic caſcade, which he dedicated to the Poet (vol. LXV. p. 457); and inſcribed the urn "Genio Loci."

The following lines are over the door of what is termed *The Cottage*, in the grounds at Berwick, the ſeat of T. J. Powis, eſq. near Shrewſbury.

"Stay, paſſenger, and tho' within
Nor gold nor glittering gems are ſeen
To ſtrike thy dazzled eye,
Yet enter, and thy raviſh'd mind
Beneath this humble roof ſhall find
What gold will never buy.

"Within this ſolitary cell [dwell,
Calm thoughts and ſweet Contentment
Parents of bliſs ſincere;
Peace ſpreads around her balmy wings,
And, baniſh'd from the courts of kings,
Has fix'd her manſion here." 1767.

Yours, &c. D. P.

P. 717, *for* St. Benno *r.* St. Bennо.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

IT is reported that a new coinage is projected; and it is alſo rumoured, that it is to be conducted upon the old principle of money being the *meaſure* of value of all other things. If that is to be the caſe, there needs no ghoſt to tell us what conſequences will enſue, for they will unqueſtionably be ſuch as have reſulted from every coinage for many years paſt; namely, that the publick will be burthened with an enormous expence for the formation of coins, which will in a few months be withdrawn from circulation, and conſigned to the crucible, to the enriching thoſe unprincipled individuals who have ſufficient courage to defy the penalties enacted againſt melting down the money.

The idea that money is actually the *meaſure* of value has long been taken for granted by writers upon that ſubject, whoſe only doubt has been which of the two precious metals ſhould be conſidered as moſt proper for the formation of it. But a familiar illuſtration will, I truſt, ſhew that the idea is erroneous.

A meaſure, I apprehend, is ſomething whoſe dimenſions are fixed and known, at leaſt ſufficiently ſo for common purpoſes. Such are, for inſtance, the foot rule and the Wincheſter buſhel, by which extent and quantity are aſcertained. But let us ſuppoſe a rule to be ſo conſtructed as to be perpetually varying between 11 and 13 inches; and let us farther ſuppoſe, that an act of parliament ſhall declare, that this inſtrument, notwithſtanding its perpetual variations, ſhall at all times be neither more nor leſs than preciſely 12 inches in length; and theſe two ſuppoſitions will accurately repreſent the ſtate of money when conſidered as a meaſure. The metals of which it is compoſed are equally the objects of traffick with other articles, and conſequently are liable like them to difference of price, according to the quantity in the market and the demand. To counteract the effect of this difference of price, the current value of the coins has been fixed by law, and the melting of them forbidden under the ſevereſt penalties. But, in this inſtance, it is clear that the ſtatutes have attempted what their powers are by no means equal to; and that even the omnipotence (as it has ſometimes been abſurdly and impiouſly called) of Parliament cannot alter the nature of things, nor prevent the coins from being affected by the variations in the price of bullion. Thus this boaſted meaſure has been ever fluctuating and uncertain; and they who have watched its extenſion and contraction have been enabled to enrich themſelves at the expence of the publick.

In what light then, it may be aſked, is money to be conſidered when applied to the purpoſes of commerce? I preſume, only as an improved ſpecies of barter; for I confeſs myſelf unable to comprehend in what way the exchange of money

money for any commodity differs from the exchange of the commodity for the money. Each is equally affected by the ſame circumſtances; and the value of each is aſcertained by the quantity of the other which is exchanged for it.

This at firſt ſight may appear paradoxical to thoſe who have been long accuſtomed to look only to the current value, which is unqueſtionably made fixed and permanent by the laws of the realm. But a little farther enquiry will convince them, that this fixing the current value is the main cauſe of the deſtruction of our money; which will ever be melted down as often as, by the alteration in the price of the metals which compoſe it, it becomes of greater value in the form of bullion than of coin.

There appear to be only two modes by which the effect produced upon the coins by this fluctuation in the value of metals can be qualified. The one is, that the coins ſhall be current by weight only, and according to the price of bullion. But this mode will be found highly inconvenient, and is in fact almoſt a return to ſimple barter. The other is free from this objection, but will have to encounter prejudices which are ſanctioned by the practice of both antient and modern times. It is to take from the intrinſic value of the money ſo much as will keep it below the average price of bullion, and to add ſo much extrinſic value, by exquiſite workmanſhip, as will counterbalance the deficiency of actual weight by the ſecurity it will afford againſt counterfeits.

If this principle, or ſome other of equal efficacy, be not adopted, the new money will vaniſh as ſuddenly as it did after the great recoinage in 1696; when an expence of more than two millions was incurred, and above ſix millions and an half of ſilver coins were iſſued from the Mint. R. R.

P. S. Dollars now ſell at 5s. 1d. *per* ounce. How will this fall in their price be accounted for by thoſe politicians who have maintained, that they riſe in value becauſe the Bank paper was depreciated? Will they allow that Bank-notes are more valuable than they were ſix months ago?

Permit me to add to my *laſt words* on the production of the Soho Mint, p. 639, my hearty congratulation to the publick on the proofs which are now extant of the impoſſibility of their being counterfeited. The proofs are theſe: 1ſt. they cannot be counterfeited, becauſe Dr. Darwin and other friends of Mr. Boulton have ſaid expreſſly that they cannot; 2dly, becauſe an act of parliament has been paſſed to prevent the counterfeiting of them; and, 3dly, becauſe Mr. Boulton has (according to the repreſentation of J. C. p. 725) invented a gage-plate for the detection of counterfeits! With ſuch proofs as theſe before him, what man can doubt that the Soho Mint "is more accurate in its performance, and more powerful in its effect, than any Mint in Europe; and that the ſuperiority and difficulty of the workmanſhip will prove great hindrances to counterfeiting*?"

P. 640, col. 1, l. 10 from bottom, *for* hearer *r.* heaven; col. 2, note †, *for* indifferent *r.* different.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept.* 15.

THAT the character of a Britiſh ſeaman is not leſs diſtinguiſhed for acts of generoſity than of valour, the following inſtance very decidedly proves. "Capt. Maitland, of the Loire, who a few days ago captured the Blond French privateer, entered into an agreement with the late Capt. Dixon, who unfortunately periſhed in the Apollo, to be equal ſharers in the prize-money made by them during the war. The death of Capt. Dixon of courſe diſſolved the contract; but the commander of La Loire, with a generoſity becoming his character, has inſiſted that the agreement ſhall continue in force, and that the widow and children of that officer ſhall be entitled to half the amount of whatever prize-money he may obtain."

Yours, &c. AN ENGLISHMAN.

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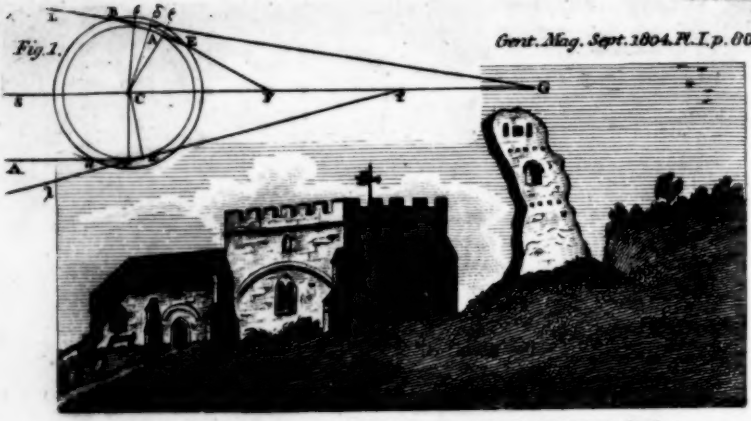
* See Mr. Boulton's Card.

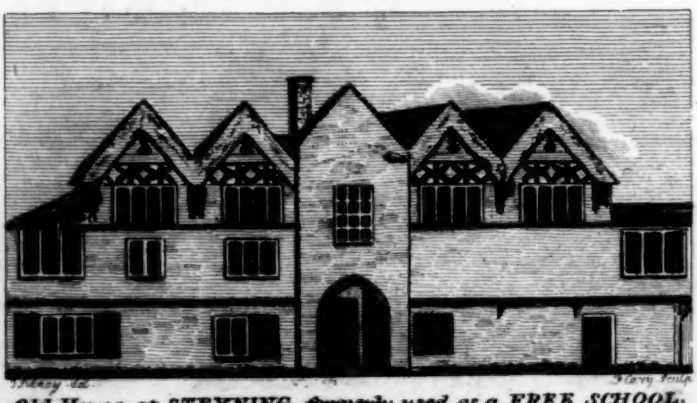
Mr.

Fig. 1.



CHURCH, & Ruins of the CASTLE, of BRAMBER, Sussex.

STEYNING CHURCH, SUSSEX, S.W.



Old House at STEYNING, formerly used as a FREE SCHOOL.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, Sept* 1.

THE illumination on the Moon in a total or central eclipse of that luminary, is generally supposed to be owing to the refractive power of our atmosphere, in bringing the peripherical rays of the Sun to a focus within the Moon's orbit. But Dr. Herschel, in a very ingenious and entertaining paper on the nature and construction of the Sun and fixed stars, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, after speaking of the luminous atmosphere of the Sun and the Aurora borealis, says, "Nay, we have pretty good reason to believe, that probably all the planets emit light in some degree; for the illumination which remains on the Moon in a total eclipse cannot entirely be ascribed to the light which may reach it by the refraction of the Earth's atmosphere: for instance, in the eclipse of the Moon which happened October 22, 1790, the rays of the Sun refracted by the atmosphere of the Earth towards the Moon, admitting the mean horizontal refraction to be 30′ 50·8″, would meet in a focus above 189,000 miles beyond the Moon: so that consequently there could be no illumination from rays refracted by our atmosphere. It is, however, not improbable, that about the polar regions of the Earth there may be refraction enough to bring some of the solar rays to a shorter focus. The distance of the Moon at the time of the eclipse would require a refraction of 54′ 6″ equal to its horizontal parallax at that time, to bring them to a focus so as to throw light on the Moon." After quoting the Doctor's own words, I shall now endeavour to point out the fallacy of his remarks, and prove that the solar rays, taking the mean horizontal refraction as above, do meet in a focus considerably short of the Moon, even when she is in perigee, and the Earth in its aphelion.

For this purpose, let L B (*Plate* I, *fig* 1.) be a ray of light from the limb of the Sun passing through vacuum, making an angle with the axis of the Earth's conical shadow equal to the Sun's semidiameter, *minus* his horizontal parallax, and falling upon the atmosphere at B, by which it is refracted into the curve B A E touching the Earth at A, and emerging in the tangent line E F, meeting the axis S C A G in F; to find C F, draw C B perpendicular to the incident ray, and C A to the refracted ray, then they will be as the sine of incidence to the sine of refraction out of a vacuum into air of the same density as that at the Earth's surface, or as 1·0002755 : 1; hence the angle C F = F C + ∠G = B C ζ + ∠G = twice the horizontal refraction, + the Sun's semidiameter, — his horizontal parallax. Now if we make the radius of the Earth C A = 1, then C β C ζ is = 1·0002755; hence in the right-angled triangle C ζ F we have all the angles, and one side C ζ; to find the hypotenuse C F. To make the calculation, let us take the mean horizontal refraction as above, *viz.* 30′ 50·8″, the Sun's semidiameter when least equal 15′ 46·8″, and then the angle ζ F C will be 1° 17′ 19·6″ which gives C F = C ζ ÷ sine ζ F C = 44·474 semidiameters of the Earth. Again, when the horizontal parallax of the Moon is greatest, or in perigee, with the most favourable circumstances; the distance of the centre of the Earth from that of the Moon is found = 55·826 semidiameters of the Earth; then 55·826 — 44·474 = 11·352, or 11·079 radii of the earth from the Moon's inferior surface. Hence it appears that when the Sun, Earth, and Moon, are in the best position possible for producing the longest total shadow, the focus of the rays of light from the Sun's periphery fall short of the Moon's surface more than 11 semidiameters of the Earth, even when we take the mean horizontal refraction (I think) something less than it ought to be*. It appears from making the calculation that the Doctor supposed the rays from the Sun's limb entered the Earth's atmosphere parallel to the rays from his centre, and that they suffered a refraction by coming through the atmosphere to the earth, but emerged from hence in a rectilinear course.

In order to elucidate my meaning, suppose A *a* be a ray of light from the Sun's limb parallel to S C and entering the atmosphere at *a*, by which medium it is refracted in the curve line *a b d*, touching the Earth at *d*, make C *b* perpendicular to S C, and C *d* perpendicular

* Hence Mr. Squire is of opinion, that the Moon never disappeared in a total eclipse, though attested by several respectable authors; the years in which this is said to have been the case were 1601, 1620, and 1642. EDITOR.

eular to the parallel ray after refraction, or perpendicular to the curve, which is the point of its coincidence with the Earth's furface, and draw the tangent *a df*. Hence we have the $\angle A da$ = the Sun's horizontal refraction = $\angle bCd = dfC = 30' 50{\cdot}8''$, from this it will be eafy to find C F in terms of the Earth's radius, or in miles, from which if you take the Moon's diftance as found from the parallax above given, it will leave the diftance of the focus of the rays beyond the Moon fomething greater than 189000 miles, as was found by the Doctor himfelf. Hence the fallacioufnefs of this *argumentum* will appear from what has been faid above. Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Arundel, April* 28.

ENCOURAGED by your inferting the view of Broadwater church p. 201, I fend you views of STEYNING CHURCH and FREE SCHOOL, BRAMBER CHURCH, &c. *(Plate I.)*

STEYNING is an antient borough in this county (Suffex); and is now the property of the Duke of Norfolk, by purchace from Sir John Honeywood.

The church is very antient, as you will perceive by the four Saxon windows on the South fide; there is nothing very remarkable in the infide, except four beautiful Saxon arches on each fide the nave, which are fo varied in their ornaments that no two are alike, and were deemed fufficiently genuine to be copied by order of the Duke of Norfolk for the purpofe of introduction amongft the Saxon ornaments at Arundel Caftle. The living is a vicarage, and the property of the owner of the borough; the prefent incumbent, the Rev. John Penfold, who refides in a very antient houfe (though now modernized) adjoining the churchyard. The other view reprefents a curious old houfe in Steyning, formerly ufed as a free-fchool, and now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, who enjoys the ftipend and other emoluments as mafter; but why the DUTY is NOT performed, I am not acquainted. Steyning is 50 miles from London, and has a good market every other Wednefday. There has lately been very extenfive barracks for infantry erected here, which are now completely occupied.

BRAMBER (the other View), one mile from Steyning, is another antient borough, which fends two members to Parliament, though there are not above ten times that number of houfes in the place. The borough is the joint property of the duke of Rutland, and, I believe, the duke of Norfolk; but, in this refpect, I am not certain. The Church is in part re-built with the materials of the adjoining caftle, which has been very extenfive and formidable; but the only remains to be feen now is part of what is fuppofed to have been the gateway, feen in the view, and a few mouldering walls on the Weft fide. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The living is in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Green is the prefent vicar. When the church was repaired, a few years fince, the Doctor erected a handfome window at the Eaft end, over the Communion table, in which are inferted the arms of the dukes of Norfolk and Rutland, and thofe of Magdalen College, by Egginton. There is alfo a tablet to the memory of the Doctor's wife, who died a few years fince. The whole has a very picturefque appearance, when viewed from the adjoining turnpike-road to Brighton, from which place it is diftant nine miles. Bramber gives name to the rape in which it ftands. May I take the liberty, Mr. Urban, of pointing out to the notice of fome of your Antiquarian Readers in this county, the very decaying ftate of the antient and curious manfion at Halnaker, near Chichefter, the property of his Grace of Richmond, which is at prefent in fuch a ftate, that, unlefs fome of your Correfpondents favour you with a view, &c. very fhortly, it will be doomed, by its fall, to that oblivion which fo curious a place by no means merits?

SIDNEY.

P. S. P. 202. l. 14. r. "the monument of lord *De la War*," not "*De Clifford*."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

I SEND you the following rather fingular narrative, fhould you think it worth recording in your long-eftabliſhed Regifter of Occurrences.

In the pariſh of Blockley (an infulated part of Warwickſhire) ſtands an old aſh-tree, the foot of which is waſhed by a brook, which ſeparates the pariſh from that of Campden in Glouceſterſhire. It is diveſted of all its branches; a mere trunk, or butt, covered with ivy, hollow from top to bottom, but of conſiderable height, equal to the ſtature of two or three men united: its interior diameter is by no means roomy.

In

In the ſpring 1803, an owl had built its neſt within it; and a neighbouring farmer's boy, in endeavouring to get the young, drove them down the trunk, the exterior of which had been till then entire, except the opening at the top. In order to get at them, he made an aperture at the foot of the tree, large enough to admit a ſmall dog; took out the owls, but perceived nothing beſides at the bottom of the trunk at that time. The preſent year the owls built there again; and about the beginning of April laſt, a chimney-ſweeper's boy, who had been employed in the neighbourhood, endeavoured to get at the young birds, and in his attempt, it is ſaid, heard ſomething rattle down the tree. Going to the aperture at the bottom of the tree, which had been made the year before, he diſcovered there a heap of human bones, diſjointed, as is ſuppoſed, by the fall.

Theſe bones, which were ſeen and handled by the perſon who ſends you this narrative, were of a large ſize, the ſkull remarkably large, moſt of the teeth remaining; the thigh-bones of great length and thickneſs; the ſhoes large and broad, fitting for what is called a ſplay-foot, with many nails in them, and the ſockets of many which had dropped out. The bones of the toes were found in the ſhoes; the buckles likewiſe remained in them, ſquare, and of copper. One of the ſhoes was much bent upwards, from about the middle of the ſole, and had the preſſure of the buckle ſtrongly marked upon it.

It was recollected, that about forty-five years ſince one —— Baylis, of the neighbouring hamlet of Draycote, a large athletic fellow, about nineteen years of age (ſaid to be ſlothful, and not very keen-witted), having had a quarrel with his father, to whom he acted as ploughman, left him in the heat of paſſion, ſaying he ſhould never ſee him more; which was indeed verified, the father having been dead a good many years.

There being a gang of Gipſies in the country at the time Baylis diſappeared, it was conjectured he joined them, and went off with them, and little more was thought of him; but, from very many circumſtances, there is now no doubt but that theſe bones were his.

The tree ſtands in a lonely unfrequented ſpot, where a perſon might long implore aſſiſtance, without being heard by any human creature. Whether he got into it to ſecrete himſelf, or to ſhelter himſelf from the weather, cannot now be known, or whether the hollow proved deeper than he expected to find it; but it is imagined, that, being a great big fellow, he was ſo jammed in as to be unable to extricate himſelf; and that the head of one of the ſhoes was occaſioned by his endeavours, though ineffectual, to relieve himſelf, experiencing, probably, from his raſhneſs and folly, a very miſerable end.

Yours, &c. D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

IN anſwer to the enquiries, p. 519, reſpecting Reginald Heber, of Hadleigh in Eſſex, I am ſorry that I have nothing but probabilities to offer. The Hebers of Yorkſhire ſuppoſe all of that name to be branches of the ſame family; and I underſtand that one of their anceſtors bequeathed to a younger ſon certain lands in Eſſex. It is believed that Dr. Smith, late dean of Cheſter, the tranſlator of Longinus and Thucydides, married a ſiſter of the perſon enquired after; and when the late Mr. Heber of Malpas came to live in Cheſhire, he was informed, by a friend of the Dean's, that Mrs. Smith regarded him as a relation, and that an acquaintance might be worth cultivating, as there were no children. The Romans had a name for inheritance-hunters: the Engliſh language and Engliſh habits reject the idea; and no ſteps were taken in conſequence of this hint, though kindly intended; nor have I learnt how long Mrs. Smith ſurvived her huſband, or how ſhe diſpoſed of what ſhe had to beſtow.

I take this opportunity to correct one miſtake of your printer, and one of my own. P. 426. b. l. 41. for "niece," r. "couſin-german;" and line 44. r. "Lord Liſford." R. CHURTON.

Notices of NATHANIEL BACON, *from the MSS. of* OLDYS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 22.

LORD Cobham, in the Letters lately publiſhed by Lord Grenville, having revived *, by his recommendation, the memory of a writer long obſolete; permit me to furniſh your extended

* I take it as it ſtands in the "Literary Journal;" for I have not the book at hand, and do not recollect the exact contents of Lord Grenville's note.

Miſ-

Miscellany with one or two notices regarding that author, which appear to me curious.

The work alluded to is, Historical and Political Discourses, by Nathaniel Bacon, mentioned by Nicolson in his Historical Library; who says, the first part, from the first times to the reign of Edw. III. was published in 4to, Lond. 1647, and the second part, to the end of queen Eliz. ibid. 2° 1651. Both reprinted in folio, Lond. 1695.—Nicolson gives the following unfavourable account of it: "There are," says he, "several witty, political, and moral reflections in his book, which discover a peculiar art in drawing very notable and weighty conclusions from weak and airy premises. His remarks on the Clergy, upon all occasions, are so full of bitterness and invective, as might have become Mr. Selden himself: and are an evident argument of the author's having a mind to ape even the very passions of that angry great man. Some favourable expressions of Monarchy drop from him unawares: but whenever this happens, he is manifestly out of his way. His main design was, to blacken all our kings, and to shew that they had nothing lovely in them but what was derived from the favour and caresses of the people." Nicolson then cites a long passage, which, he says, is "the sum and substance of this *admired* book."

An account of an insurrection in Virginia in the reign of Charles II. headed by a gentleman of the name of Bacon, may be found in Burke's "European Settlements," and other books. In a MS note of Oldys to the article of Mrs. Behn, in Langbaine's Dramatic Authors (according to the copy in my possession, formerly George Steevens's), are the following passages.

"There was an insurrection in Virginia, made by one *Nathaniel Bacon*, a great opposer of the Royal party there, in conjunction with —— Drummond, a Scot, and many others. Bacon died there in 1675, as near as I can compute; or 1676, as others; and his accomplices, being routed or subdued by the Royal party, were 13 of them hanged: some say 18. There were two or three pamphlets published on this subject, one called, "Strange News from Virginia, being a Relation of all Occurrences in that Country since the Death of Nathaniel Bacon; with an Account of 13 Persons tried and executed for their Rebellion there." 4to. one sheet, 1676.

"The account in this pamphlet is extracted from a letter written by sir John Berry, the admiral who transported some soldiers thither. He arrived there on the 29th of January; and says, that Bacon had been dead two months before.

"Query, if the Bacon before-mentioned was not that Nathaniel Bacon of Gray's Inn, who in 1647 and 1651 published his two volumes, 4to, of the Historical Discourse on the Government of England, in which he was blackened. It has been twice reprinted in folio; and 'tis said Mr. Selden assisted him in it*: but I think that does not evidently appear.

"Mr. Nathaniel Bacon of Gray's Inn has assured me, that this Nathaniel Bacon did go over to Virginia, but he could not remember what he had heard he did there.

"Or was not this man's son the insurgent? For the insurgent is called, in the History of the American Plantations, 2 vols 8vo. 'Nathaniel Bacon *junior*, and colonel Bacon, a young sprightly man, who had been a lawyer too.'—Oldys.

He had been bred (says the author of the European Settlements) to the law; was an agreeable man, of a graceful presence, and winning carriage; had a lively and fluent expression, fit to set off a popular cause, and to influence men who were ready to hear whatever could be said to colour, in a proper manner, what was already strongly drawn by their own feelings. Every thing (he adds) was now hastening to a civil war, when all was quieted, in as public a manner as it had been begun, by the natural death of Bacon, in the very height of the confusion.

Samuel-Egerton Brydges.

Mr. Urban. *Fleet-street, Sept. 6.*

While the subject of Vaccination has of late excited very general attention, and been introduced in different periodical publications, in consequence of some inaccurate statements made against it, as mentioned in your Magazine, p. 517, give me leave to call on you to insert a copy of a case read to us yesterday at the Quarterly Court of the Royal Jennerian Society. I transmit

* In the Bodleian Catalogue is, "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors, touching our Kings and Parliaments, Lond. 1682, 4to. by —— Bacon, of Gray's Inn."

mit it to you, from the consideration of your Journal's finding its way into the cabinets or libraries of the great, with whom the evil report, now most satisfactorily answered, for a time made some impression. Let me inform you, that it had even reached the ears of our gracious Patrons. A GOVERNOR.

Report of Messrs RING *and* ADDINGTON, *on the Cases of Mr.* MONTAGUE's *Children*

"By our former Report, dated June 2, 1803, it will appear, that we had waited on Mr. Montague of Portman-square, in order to enquire into the cases of two of his children, who were said to have had the Small-pox after Vaccination. Mrs. Montague's confinement prevented us from pursuing our enquiries further in the family at that time; but Mr. Montague assured us, that as soon as Mrs. Montague was sufficiently recovered, we should be permitted to wait on her, and to examine the arms of the children, agreeably to our request. He added, that Mrs. Montague, as the natural consequence of maternal attention, must necessarily have the most accurate recollection of the particulars of those cases; but he wished it to be understood, that, in the opinion of Mrs. Montague and himself, Vaccine Inoculation had not, in these instances, afforded a satisfactory result.

In our former Report we stated, that, by the advice of Mr. Montague, we had also waited on Mr. Walker, apothecary, of St. James's-street, by whom the children were inoculated for the Small-pox, in order to know his opinion of the effect of that inoculation.

Mr. Walker informed us, that an eruption had taken place in both children; but, as we wished for as accurate an account of the particulars as possible, we requested him to favour us with the cases in writing; informing him, at the same time, that we were deputed by this Society to enquire into the subject.

Mr. Walker said, he had given a statement of the cases in writing to Mr. Birch; from whom he promised to procure a copy, and transmit it to us: but, notwithstanding we wrote to him twice several months ago, reminding him of his promise, and again requesting the statement, we have not yet received an answer.

In the course of last summer, Mr. Montague called on Mr. Ring; and informed him, that as soon as Mrs. Montague was sufficiently recovered, it had been thought necessary for her to go into the country. He added, that when his family returned to town, the proposed enquiry should take place.

The Board of Directors having lately sent a message to the Medical Council, desiring to know whether a Report had been received concerning these cases, we thought it incumbent on us to renew our application to Mr. Montague. We accordingly wrote to him on the 23d of last month; but we have not hitherto received any answer.

By a letter from Mr. Bunny of Newbury, dated June 23, 1803, we learn that the two children of Mr. Montague had been inoculated by him about three years before with Cow-pock matter, taken on the *thirteenth* day; that the arms of the children inflamed, *and came forward towards suppuration*; and that *one, if not both of them, rubbed off the head of the pustule on the fourth day.*

Mr. Bunny does not recollect any thing further concerning the pustules. He confesses he was at that time inexperienced in Vaccine Inoculation. He then thought infection had taken place in these cases; but he now thinks otherwise.

By a letter from Dr. Jenner, dated June 24, 1803, we are informed, that early in the summer of 1801, Mrs. Montague consulted him concerning these children. On examining their arms, he observed, that in the eldest the cicatrix, which the Vaccine vesicle invariably leaves behind, was totally wanting; and that, in the other, the impression was much more superficial than common. He therefore advised, that they should both be inoculated again; and that, in the mean time, every precaution should be taken to avoid the Small-pox.

This Report we deem it our duty to make without further delay. We regret the reluctance of the parties to afford such information as would enable us to fulfil our commission. Could the whole evidence of the cases be obtained, there is every reason to believe it would be sufficient to remove every doubt that has arisen on this subject, and to vindicate the character of Vaccination.

May 25, 1804. JOHN RING.
JOHN ADDINGTON.

To the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox.

Mr.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 500.)

I HAVE not yet done with Antwerp; close to the ramparts on the banks of the Scheld, ſtands the beautiful abbey of St. Michael, where perſonages of high diſtinction uſed to lodge in paſſing that way.

The apartments of the abbot were ſplendid enough for the reſidence of the pope himſelf. The refectory, or hall where the monks ſat down to eat, is a noble room 90 feet long and 27 broad, and full of pictures by John Eraſmus Quillin, brother of the famous ſculptor Arnold Quillin. The abbey of St. Michael was founded in the 12th century by St. Norbert, who inſtituted the order of the *Premontrés*, or Præmonſtratenſes, and who came by invitation to Antwerp in order to combat the extravagancies of a ſpiritual madman named Tanchelin or Tanquelin, who made no ſmall ſtir in his day. The 12th century, which is diſtinguiſhed by the riſe of thoſe generous advocates of religious liberty, the Waldenſes and the Albigenſes, is alſo memorable for having produced ſome of the wildeſt fanatics that are recorded in the annals of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. Among them figures the above-mentioned enthuſiaſt or impoſtor, who made Antwerp the chief ſcene of his adventures. The following particulars of this *lay Hereſiarch*, as he has been termed, are extracted from a work entitled "Les delices des Pays Bas," publiſhed at Liege in 1769. He aſſumed the office of an itinerant preacher, in the exerciſe of which, his favourite topics of declamation were the following: that the ſacraments of the Catholic Church were nothing but inventions of the devil; that the ſpiritual prerogative of the Prieſthood was a groſs uſurpation of the rights of the people; and that tithes ought not to be paid. Being poſſeſſed of very popular talents, his followers ſoon became numerous; and he is ſaid to have availed himſelf of the aſcendancy he had gained over the people, for the moſt flagitious purpoſes. He appeared in public with the trappings and enſigns of royalty, and eſcorted by an armed guard of not leſs than 3000 men: when he preached, a ſtandard was unfurled, and his guards diſplayed their naked ſwords. The following is given as a ſpecimen of the means which he uſed to repleniſh his coffers: preaching one day before an immenſe multitude, he diſplayed an image of the Virgin Mary, to which he made the following apoſtrophe: "Bleſſed Virgin! I this day take thee for my ſpouſe." Then turning to his hearers, he thus addreſſed them: "Behold, I have eſpouſed the holy Virgin; it remains with you inſtantly to defray the expences of our nuptials:" on which he fixed two boxes on each ſide of the image—continuing his harangue as follows; "Let the men put whatever they may be diſpoſed to give into one box, and the women into the other; then I ſhall know which of the two ſexes has the greateſt regard for the new-married pair." Upon this they eagerly ruſhed forwards with their contributions; and the women, emulous to outdo the men, ſtripped themſelves of their necklaces and ear-rings. St. Norbert combated his wild exceſſes with ſuch effect as to drive him out of the country; and the unhappy man, after wandering about for ſome time, was aſſaſſinated by the hand of a prieſt. Moſheim ſays, that the enormities attributed to Tanquelin are abſolutely incredible, and therefore cannot be true. But why incredible? Grant that he perſonated the ſon of God—What then? Had the learned hiſtorian forgotten the blaſphemous pretenſions of Simon Magus, the dreams of Montanus in the ſecond century, and of Manes in the third? Had he forgotten that Eon of Brittany, in the twelfth century, pretended to be the judge of the quick and dead; that in the following century Wilhelmina, of Milan, gave out that the Holy Ghoſt was become incarnate in her perſon: and that ſo late as the ſeventeenth century the quaker Naylor was hailed by his fanatical admirers as *the everlaſting ſon of righteouſneſs, the prince of peace, the only begotten ſon of God, the faireſt among ten thouſand?* Nor can the horrid crimes with which Tanquelin is charged be thought incredible, ſo long as the proceedings of the Anabaptiſts at Munſter in the ſixteenth century ſtand upon record, when, to uſe the words of an elegant hiſtorian *, "by a monſtrous conjunction, voluptuouſneſs was engraſted on religion, and diſſolute riot accompanied the auſterities of fanatical devotion, and every exceſs was committed of which the paſſions of men are capable when re-

* Robertſon's Charles the Vth.

ſtrained

ſtrained neither by the authority of laws, nor the ſenſe of decency." The crimes of Matthias, Boccold, and Cnipperdoling, may fairly be oppoſed to the incredibility of the enormities attributed to Tanquelin of Antwerp.

Antwerp was the ſcene of many dreadful commotions on the ſcore of religion during the ſixteenth century; but Popery at length obtained a complete aſcendency over every attempt that had been made to eſtabliſh the principles of the Reformation; and Antwerp hath ever ſince remained in a ſtate of devoted ſubmiſſion to the Romiſh pontiff. It was conſtituted an epiſcopal ſee in the reign of Philip the Second. Antwerp hath produced many illuſtrious ſcholars, among whom we may reckon Ortelius, the celebrated geographer, who flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century, and was called the Ptolemy of the age; Gramaye the hiſtorian, and Gruter; nor muſt I paſs over in ſilence that admirable printer Chriſtopher Plantin, to whom the republic of letters is ſo eminently indebted. Towards the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, Antwerp had the honour of producing a writer whoſe memory ought to be revered by every ſound and conſiſtent Proteſtant—the name of this worthy champion for the cauſe of primitive Chriſtianity was *Eraſmus Joannes*, rector of the grammar-ſchool at Antwerp, who, in 1584, publiſhed a book, the deſign of which was to ſhew that the reign of Anti-chriſt had commenced ſoon after the death of the Apoſtles; and conſequently that the writings of thoſe called the Fathers, and all the councils which had met ſince, were infected with anti-chriſtian errors, not excepting the famous council of Nice. He therefore propoſed † that, in order to introduce a true and ſolid reformation, the new phraſes and new ways of ſpeaking, which had been invented and introduced into the church by the Fathers, ſhould be wholly ſuppreſſed and buried in oblivion, and that all religious propoſitions ſhould be expreſſed according to the ſimplicity of Jeſus Chriſt and his Apoſtles. He proteſted againſt any unfair concluſion that might be drawn from his premiſes, as if he meant to condemn the Fathers and their writings in the lump; ſo far from it, ſaid the good man, that if we peruſe the writings of St. Cyprian, St. Auguſtine, and other antient doctors, we muſt be ſenſible that they could not have written ſo well, had they not been enlightened by the Holy Spirit; they are therefore to be regarded as pious and ſincere Chriſtians, who ſought God with all their heart and found him. But, as he very properly ſubjoins, this is no reaſon why we ſhould be tied down to think and ſpeak in all reſpects as they did; and why thoſe, who receive the Scriptures as the word of God, ſhould be called heretics for diſcarding their terms of art. Upon the whole, he affirms that if any man thinks himſelf obliged to uſe new terms to expreſs the articles of his faith, ſo that the words of the Prophets and Apoſtles are not ſufficient for him, it is certain that his doctrine is new as well as his terms, otherwiſe he might eaſily find, in the Scripture, language proper enough to expreſs his notions." Theſe were bold ſentiments for the time in which they were publiſhed. They were not only highly obnoxious to the Papiſts, but to many of the worthy fathers of our Proteſtant Iſrael, who could ſcarcely bear a reflection to be caſt upon the primitive Fathers or the early Councils; and to this day we have too many bigots in our Eſtabliſhed Church as well as among the Diſſenters, to whom ſuch ſentiments are very obnoxious, and who will not give the right hand of fellowſhip to any who refuſe to adopt all their *phraſes* as well as ſentiments. We have reaſon, however, to bleſs God, that we live in better times than did the ſchoolmaſter of Antwerp, who, finding that climate too hot for his theological conſtitution, prudently migrated to another country. Our excellent countryman, William Tyndale, whoſe name will ever be dear to the Proteſtant church of England, while engaged in tranſlating the New Teſtament into Engliſh, found a ſafe retreat at Antwerp, from whence his books found their way into England, and diffuſed a glorious light throughout the kingdom. At Antwerp Tyndale might have ended his days in peace, but for the intrigues of Engliſh emiſſaries who cauſed him to be apprehended as an heretic; and in 1536 he was ſtrangled and burned to aſhes at Vilvorden between Antwerp and Bruſſels. There are few men in the annals of our Engliſh reformation whoſe memory I revere more than that of William Tyndale; and perhaps it might be difficult

† Hiſtoire de la reformation des Pays Bas; and the Confeſſional, page 23.

difficult to mention one in whom were united ſuch exalted piety, ſuch diſintereſted zeal, and extenſive learning; and, had the leaders of that great work been more deeply imbued with the ſpirit of Tyndale, the Proteſtant churches would probably have been cleared of a good deal of rubbiſh, which hath ſtuck to all of them more or leſs, and will probably ſtick to all Chriſtian ſocieties in this imperfect ſtate to the end of time.

But let me not loſe ſight of Antwerp: this city will ever be memorable in the hiſtory of the fine arts as a noble ſchool of painting, wherein Rubens and Vandyck hold inconteſtibly the firſt rank. The merits of thoſe illuſtrious artiſts are juſtly appreciated in the following beautiful lines of Mr. Hayley, in his epiſtle to Romney:

Proud of the praiſe by Rubens' pencil won,
Let Flanders boaſt her bold inventive ſon,
Whoſe glowing hues magnificently ſhine
With warmth congenial to his rich deſign,
And him, her ſecond pride, whoſe milder care,
From living Beauty caught its loveliеſt air;
Who truth of character with grace combi'd,
And in the ſparkling feature mark'd the mind,
Her ſoft Vandyke, while graceful portraits pleaſe,
Shall reign the model of unrivall'd eaſe.
Painting ſhall tell with many a grateful thought
From Flanders firſt the ſecret pow'r ſhe caught,
To grace and guard the offſpring of her toil
With all the virtues of enduring oil.

The deſcent from the croſs, by Rubens, in the church of Notre Dame, is indeed a maſter-piece, and would alone have ſufficed to immortalize his name. *The fall of the angels*, by Floris, in the ſame church, is a noble picture, and I mention it for the ſake of introducing the following paſſage from Mr. Peckham's tour. "On the thigh of one of the fallen angels is a large hornet, painted by Quintin Matzys, the noted blackſmith of Antwerp, who fell in love with the daughter of Florio, and demanded her in marriage; the painter refuſed him becauſe he was not of his own profeſſion: Matzys therefore changed his hammer for the pallet, and ſtudied under the Italian maſters for two years. On his return, he painted this hornet, unknown to Florio, who by miſtake was going to bruſh it off, thinking it alive; he was ſo pleaſed with the execution of it, that he immediately gave him his daughter in marriage. Matzys was buried on the outſide of the weſtern door of the church, where there is a plain ſtone with this epitaph:

"Conjubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem."

This anecdote reminds us of the hiſtory of the maid of Corinth and her father, which is tranſmitted to us by Pliny, and is thus exhibited in verſe by the poetic pencil of Hayley:

Oh, Love! it was thy glory to impart
Its infant being to this ſweeteſt art:
Inſpir'd by thee, the ſoft Corinthian maid
Her graceful Lover's ſleeping form pourtray'd;
Her boding heart his near departure knew,
Yet long'd to keep his image in her view:
Pleas'd ſhe beheld the ſteady ſhadow fall
By the clear lamp upon the even wall;
The line ſhe trac'd with fond preciſion true,
And drew the doted on the form ſhe drew:
Nor, as ſhe glow'd with no forbidden fire,
Conceal'd the ſimple picture from her ſire;
His kindred fancy, full to nature juſt,
Copied her line, and form'd the mimic buſt.
Thus from thy inſpiration, Love, we trace
The model'd image, and the pencill'd face!

After I had gratified my curioſity at Antwerp, I took my place in the ſtage for Bruſſels, which was full of paſſengers male and female. Juſt as we were ſetting out, my notice was attracted by a proceſſion of men clad in ſurplices and with lighted torches, ſinging as they walked along; the paſſengers in the ſtreet fell down upon their knees, and continued in that poſture till the proceſſion was gone by. It was the conſecrated hoſt, which I ſuppoſed they were carrying to ſome ſick perſon. The country for ſome miles beyond Antwerp appeared like a garden. We were conveyed acroſs the river Demer, and then got into a barge on the Bruſſels canal, in which were very commodious apartments, where I could read or write with as much eaſe as in the parlour of an inn. After gliding along in this barge for ſome miles, we were ſhifted into another which was ſtill more commodious and elegant. At the place of embarkation there was a houſe which furniſhed the paſſengers with dinners ready-dreſſed to take on board with them. The country on each ſide of the canal was delightful and highly cultivated; and after a very pleaſant journey I arrived early in the evening at Bruſſels; but my obſervations on this place muſt be reſerved for another letter. I am, &c.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Ma

Fig. 1. Maids Morton, Bucks.

Gent. Mag. Sept. 1804. Pl. II. p. 813.

Fig. 2. Preston, Sussex.

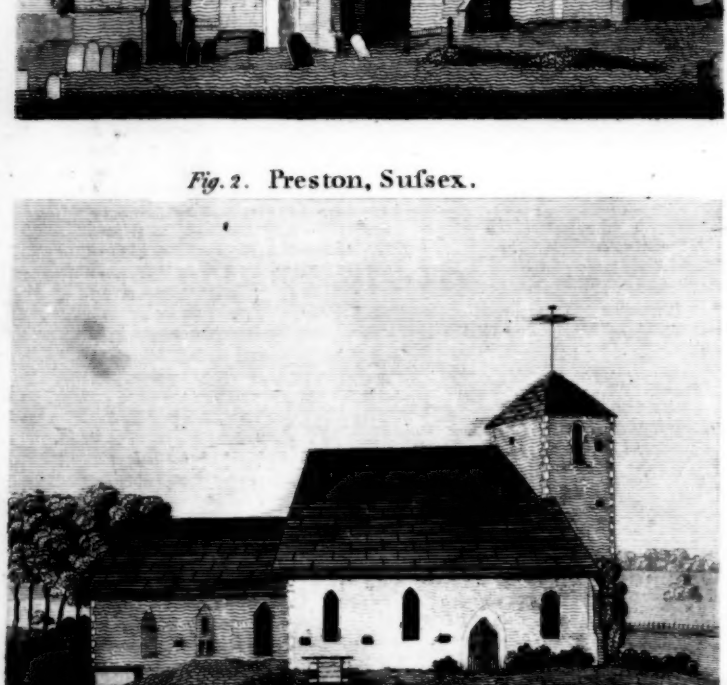


Fig. 3.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

THE church of Maid's Moreton, near Buckingham, dedicated to St. Edmund the King and Martyr, (*Plate II. Fig.* 1.) is a neat, elegant ſtructure, delightfully ſituated, built by two maiden ſiſters of the family of the Peovers, about 1450, 28 Hen. VI. It conſiſts of a nave, or body, and a chancel, with a ſmall veſtry on the South ſide; and has a neat embattled tower at the Weſt end, in which were three very tolerable good bells, anno 1717 run into five ſmall bells.

The chancel is 26 feet long, and 16 broad. The length of the church is 41 feet, and breadth 24 feet; length of the belfry 17 feet, and 12 broad. The whole fabric is leaded, and in the windows, which are lofty and uniform, was a good deal of painted glaſs; but it is ſo defaced, that nothing can be made out. Here were ſome paintings on the chancel walls, but they have been alſo defaced. The roof of the porches, and tower entrance, are arched over with ſtone.

In the middle of the church is a large antient marble, on which were the effigies of the above two maiden ſiſters, in braſs, with an inſcription under them; but it is torn off, both the effigies and inſcriptions; but the arms are in two eſcutcheons, remaining.

The ſtone being ſome years ago taken up, a large ſtone-coffin was diſcovered, in which, tradition ſays, theſe two ſiſters' bodies were depoſited.

Over the North and South doors are their arms painted againſt the wall, and theſe words wrote:

"Siſters and maidens, daughters of the lord Peover, the pious and magnificent founders of this church."

The two ſiſters are ſaid to have been joined together.

Terrier, Oct. 29, 1605. George Bate, rector.

The homeſtall, containing 2 acres; the garden, a rood. The parſonage of ſtone, containing 4 bays and 10 rooms; an hall, kitchen, buttery, 4 chambers, and 3 cock-loſts; two barns, one of 5 bays, the other of 4; an hovel of 3 bays. Meadow in *Deep Mead*, 12 poles; in *Middle Field*, 6 poles; in all 4 acres. Arable in *Chatwell Field*, 1 acre, 6 roods, 11 lands. In the *Upper Field*, 1 acre, 1 rood, 8 lands; in the *Lower Field*, 2 acres, 4 lands. In *Holeway*, 2 acres, 4 roods, 8 lands. In *Cauſeway*, 1 acre, 2 roods.

The total contents of the glebe-land of the rectory of *Maiden-Moreton* (as it is called in ſome accounts) is 24 acres and 1 yard.

Colonel Pureſoy, of Warwickſhire, ordered the croſs on the top of the ſteeple to be cut down in 1642: by its fall had nearly beat out the ſoldiers' brains.

1653. The people would be married at the church, and their children baptized, contrary to Cromwell's order.

Browne Willis.

Rev. William Hutton became proprietor of Moreton rectory anno 17.. His ſon, the Rev. James-Long Hutton, LL. B. is the preſent rector. A. Z.

Mr URBAN, *Weſt Ham, April* 12.

THE delightful little village of Preſton (the church of which ſee *Fig.* 2.) ſtands near Brightelmſtone, at the diſtance of a mile, upon the road which leads towards London, through Cuckfield, &c. It commands many finely-variegated and extenſive proſpects; and this truly rural ſpot receives a conſiderable addition from a great number of ſtately elms, which afford a pleaſing retreat from the heat of ſummer, and a convenient ſhelter for travellers in the winter ſeaſon. Here is a large building called *Preſton-houſe*, with extenſive and well-planned gardens, late the property of Charles Callis Weſtern, eſq of Riverhall, in Eſſex, but now of Mr. Stanford. In Preſton-houſe is a fine portrait of Anne of Cleves, conſort to Henry VIII.; who, it is recorded, reſided in this houſe, but afterwards retired to a convent at Falmer, which is about three miles diſtant, where ſhe died, and was interred.

THURSTON FORD.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

THE incloſed (*Fig.* 3.) is copied from a ſmall copper-diſh, which has been ſo long in the poſſeſſion of a family, that when or how that happened is totally loſt ſight of. I ſhall be much obliged to any of your learned readers to tranſlate it into Engliſh. Your Correſpondent will, I beg, ſay what language the inſcription is written in.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER, *For nearly Half a Century.*

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

THE death of Alexander Riddell, eſq. of Glen-Riddell, noticed in your Obituary, p. 694, reminds me of one

one of Burne's poems, the ſubject a whiſtle, which had been carried off at a drinking bout by an anceſtor of a *Riddell of Glen Riddell*, and given on the 16th of October, 1790, by one of his deſcendants, to Alexander Ferguſon, eſq. Of this ſame whiſtle a ſhort account is given as a preface to the ballad; but I would know, whether the Dane who brought it to England was the firſt who carried ſuch a trophy, and whether it ſubjects the poſſeſſor to the obligation of accepting every challenge to a trial of the ſtrength of his head, and the goodneſs of his claret. I. H.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 19.

EVER regarding the Gentleman's Magazine as a reſpectable publication, I never was more aſtoniſhed, than on reading the letter of Palamedes in your laſt volume, p. 803; the tendency of which was (under the maſk of apparent kindneſs) to hold up to ridicule a reſpectable family; intended evidently as a ſpecies of advertiſement to the young gentlemen of the Univerſity of Cambridge, that, ſhould any of them have an inclination to indulge in the vulgar propenſity of *hoaxing*, they might, in the family ſo clearly pointed out, find proper ſubjects.

Suppoſe a family who could no way ſerve their country did retreat from the coaſt, at the time the whole kingdom was in daily expectation of an invaſion, what was there ſo abſurd in that? why were they to be pointed out? were they the only family that did ſo? I am well acquainted with Senex's family, and ſpeak from knowledge, when I aſſert, that no gentleman educated at Cambridge had converſed or had any communication with them for ſome months prior to their departure from Chicheſter. I ſhould have thought it was very little neceſſary for a family perfectly independent to account why? They choſe to change their reſidence (particularly when that reſidence never agreed with one individual of the family). To ſhew you what credit the letter of Palamedes deſerves, I will give you the real characters of Senex and his family. My friend Senex, Sir, is a man who is reſpected wherever he is known. He has paſſed through a long life with equal credit and reputation, admired even at the Univerſity for the ſtrength of his intellects; well acquainted with the world, in which he has lived much, of a ſocial diſpoſition, gifted with uncommon vivacity, and no ſmall ſhare of wit; yet tempered with ſo much kindneſs of heart, as to be ſedulous to avoid wounding the feelings of thoſe, even by whom his own have been wantonly attacked; for "even his failings lean to Virtue's ſide;" a true friend to his king and country. Shame fall on thoſe who think loyalty a ſubject for ridicule, and conſtrue an anxious deſire for our Country's welfare into timidity! His wife, many years his junior, alſo poſſeſſes uncommon vivacity, with a remarkable ſhare of penetration and courage. Their daughter, by no means the ſimple, credulous dupe pourtrayed, though certainly wiſhing no ill to any one, is the laſt woman to be deceived by profeſſions of any kind; a woman celebrated for her keenneſs amidſt the poliſhed circles of Bath, was little likely to be the dupe of the clumſy artifices of a country town on any occaſion. In one reſpect ſhe has been blameable; in paſſing over impertinence with contempt, which ſhould have been marked by reprobation. She could not conſent "to break butterflies upon a wheel;" but "we were not born for ourſelves, but the whole world," for the ſake of others, eſpecially in a country town, the character, of all others, moſt ſerviceable, is a decided one; not ſo tender as to ſpare the feelings of thoſe who ſeek to wound a fair frame, by malicious aſſertions and unfounded lies. It has been well obſerved, "That the law's good-nature hangs the thief;" not on the dreadful principle of deſtruction, but to prevent *that* thief from committing more atrocious crimes, and to terrify others: thus, the firſt malicious lie expoſed, prevents that perſon from having an opportunity of ſpreading a ſecond; but, if the injured party paſſes it over unnoticed, the next attempt will be more daring. Infamy ſhould ever be forced to recoil on its author. That this family are mild in their affections, I can give you a convincing proof, by informing you of their remark on the inſidious letter of Palamedes, and other tales related to their diſadvantage. They ſaid, their parting wiſh to ſome of the people of Chicheſter was, "that portion of Chriſtian charity that thinketh no ill, vaunteth not itſelf, is not puffed up;" liberality of ſentiment, urbanity towards ſtrangers, better amuſements than the vulgar love of *hoaxing*, and wickedly impoſing actions to their aſſociates they would

would scorn to commit, or taking up the amiable office of becoming spies on the actions of their neighbours.

In a happy hour Senex and his family arrived at Cambridge, after a pleasant journey, rendered more agreeable by the cordial welcome of friends; where they have resided a year, most agreeably, experiencing the most unremitted attentions, and received with the utmost respect by the most amiable and distinguished characters. They feel that life has acquired added charms, in the society of men whose lives are as unblemished as their principles are pure, and their minds enlightened. They can rejoice in the dignity of virtue; and in ladies, whose emulation is to excel each other in the kindest offices, and most heartfelt attentions, they feel all her charms. May this be a lesson to those who act otherwise, "To go, and do likewise." VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 23.

A WRITER in the British Press of June 11, points out the first instance of a limited Regency in England, from a MS. in the British Museum.

Yours, &c. A. B.

"In the 51st year of Edward the Third, the King, after he had summoned the Parliament, made Richard Prince of Wales president thereof, referving unto himself (as would seem) the Royal Assent unto the Bills.

"For it is recorded that divers of the prelates and lords, the chancellor, treasurer, keeper of the privie seal, and all the justices, by the commandment of the King, *went to shew where our Lord the King lay sick of his malodie*, and there in his presence, and in the presence of Monsieur de Lancastre and others, there so come, were rehearsed the manner of the articles of the general pardon and grace which our Lord the King had made to his Commons, in manner as hereafter ensueth, together with some other answers to his Commons petitions. And this being done, the King said that he agreed well unto the same, and therewith was well contented; and commanded that these graces and answers should be read the next morning in Parliament, and that an end be made of the Parliament.

"And thereupon the Lords returned to London, and the very next morning, the sitting being continued from one day unto another, by authority of the King *and the said President*, the said Commons petitions, with their answers made in the same Parliament, in the hearing of all the Prelates, Lords, and Commons, in the said Parliament, *in the presence of the said President*, were read in due manner accustomed."

From Hevengore.

This is explained by the letters patent 26 Jan. 1377. addressed to the lords and commons summoned to meet at Westminster 1377. 51 Edw. III. "Cum *ex certis causis* simus ad præsens *prepediti*, ita quod ad primum diem dicti parliamenti ad locum prædictum personaliter non poterimus interesse, de circumspectionis et industriæ magnitudine carissimi filii nostri Richardi principis Walliæ, ducis Cornubiæ, et comitis Cestriæ, plenam fiduciam reportantes, eidem filio nostro ad parliamentum prædictum nostro nomine inchoandum et ad faciendum ea quæ pro nobis et per nos ibidem facienda fuerint, plenam tenore præsentium committimus potestatem. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem principi intendentes fitis in præmissis in formâ prædictâ."—Rymer, VII. 184.

"En la xve de S't Hiller q' fu le Mardy proschein apres le feste del Conversion S't Poule, l'an du regne n're S'r le Roy Edward Tierz puis le Conquest d'Engleterre cynquante primer, q' fust le primer jour de ce present parlement, luy nobles et puissant S'r Richard prince de Gales, duc de Cornewaille, et conte de Cestr', et auxint les prelatz, seign'rs, justices, communes, et autres q' feurent venuz par somons de ce present parlement, s'assemblerent en le palays de Westm' en la Chambre de Peintee. Et illeoqes en lour presence le dit Prince alors seant en mylieu d'eulx, c'est assavoir, en la place du Roy meismes, n're dit Seigneur le Roy esteant meismes absent, et *en partie a defaise de son corps*, p' ont il n'y poait meismes bonement venir en sa propre persone, envoiast en dit parlement certains les lettres patentes, souz son grant seal enseales, en la forme q'ensuit."

The Bishop of St. David's *, who was chancellor, opened the parliament, declaring it to be the pleasure of the Prince that it should be adjourned till nine o'clock next day, when he told them "the King had been *visited by the grace of God*, so that he had been in *great danger of his life*, 'piecea visitez par la grace de Dieu par maniere dielle q'il ad este en grand peril de la vie;' but, the Lord be praised, was now recovered

* Adam Houghton 1361—1389; who, in conjunction with John of Gaunt, built St. Mary's college at St. David's.

vered, and almoſt cured, as he was truly informed,—" nieutmains, loiez y ſoit n're Seign'r, il eſt ore bien amendez, et a joy garriz, a ce q' m'eſt reportez pur veritee." After complimenting the King, Queen, and other offspring, and recommending to his hearers to amend themſelves, that thus they might be fit partakers of the virtues of the Veſſel of Grace, their Royal head; he adds, "the King has gratified your wiſhes, by advancing the Prince to his honours, and now ſending him as his deputy to this parliament before you, to comfort you, and make you rejoice; as the Scripture ſays, 'This is my beloved ſon, this is the deſire of all nations;' to whom you owe, and are bound to do, honour and reverence, as to your lord and heir apparent of the kingdom. Do him therefore honour, as the Heathen, viz. the three kings of Cologne did to the Son of God, offering him gold, myrrh, and frankincenſe; gold in token of wealth, myrrh in token of embalment ('en ſignificance qu il ne deuil mie corrompre en ſa ſepulture"), and incenſe in token of holineſs, as the order of the prieſthood ſhould be. The offering of gold and myrrh I would apply, if it pleaſe God, to our ſaid Lord the Prince: the frankincenſe I leave for the preſent. And you are to underſtand, that the civil law ſays, that the people at the coming of their Prince, in token of joy and comfort, are to ſcatter and throw money among the people, which they may gather, and go away joyful. This you are to do, not only to the people, but to give and offer him gold to enrich him; and by the myrrh I mean ſilver, which is a metal *orde* when purified by fire, expreſſing your good wills and hearts, after you are purified from ſin, and have cheriſhed charity among yourſelves, and done away all rancour, if there were any; which good wills you are to offer him, and embrace him in the love of your hearts, as the Scripture ſays of upright Symon, who had long waited for the redemption of Iſrael, and was anſwered by God that he ſhould not die till he had ſeen his ſaviour Jeſus Chriſt, the expectation of the people; and when he was preſented to him in the Temple, he took him in his arms, and ſaid, *Nunc dimittis, &c.* So ſhould you embrace your noble King in your arms of perfect love, becauſe he has ſent you in ſuch manner him whom you deſired, to obey him in all his commands. For St Paul ſays, "Be ye ſubject to the King as ſupreme;" and if your King is ſent you of God, he is the vicar or legate of God over you upon earth. And after him embrace in perfect love the Prince here preſent, whom God preſerve, whom you have deſired ſo long, and have ſeen with your eyes, ſaying, *Nunc dimittis*: and ſo you have what the Scripture ſays, "Peace upon Iſrael; by which Iſrael is meant the inheritance of God, which is England. For I verily believe, that God would never have honoured this land, as he did Iſrael, by great victories over their enemies, if he had not choſen it for his inheritance; which peace God grant us." Rot. Parl. vol. II. 361.—A curious ſpecimen of parliamentary eloquence in the middle of the 14th century.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XXXV.

"Be cautious how you change old bills of fare,
Such alterations ſhould at leaſt be rare;
Yet credit to the Artiſt will accrue,
Who in known things ſtill makes th' appearance new.
Freſh dainties are by Britain's traffick known,
And now by conſtant uſe familiar grown;
What Lord of old would bid his Cook prepare
Mangoes, potargo, champignons, caveare?
Or would our thrum-capp'd Anceſtors find fault
For want of ſugar-tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt?
New things produce new words"——

Dr. King.

IN my Ninth Projector, which appeared in September 1802, I was induced to conſider the faſhion which has lately become very prevalent, of giving foreign names to articles of furniture, as if our language were ſo poor and ſo exhauſted as not to be able to expreſs a chair or a table, a water-cloſet or a pantry. My readers may, perhaps, recollect that that paper was written in conſequence of a viſit to the ſplendid manſion of a noble Counteſs, deceaſed, whoſe furniture was then to be diſpoſed by auction; and ſome of the ſentiments ventured on that occaſion were ſo far confirmed, that I was aſſured moſt of the articles were ſold at extravagant prices merely becauſe they were diſguiſed in the irreſiſtible names of *fauteuil, bergeres, cabriolets, armoire, verrieres*, &c. &c. At the end of two years I am again called to conſider the inroads

inroads made on our language by the French and Italians, in a matter which, I doubt not, many of my readers will think of far greater importance.

Happening to call, a few days ago, on a very worthy friend, a member of a certain corporation, or company, as it is more familiarly called, I found him very ſtudiouſly peruſing a large printed table, in three columns, which, at firſt, as he is alſo a Commander of a Volunteer corps, I ſuppoſed was a plan of an intended review or brigade. I was conſequently about to apologize for my intruſion, and to take my leave; when he aſſured me that I never was more welcome, and that the paper he was peruſing was very far from being hoſtile to the intereſts or the honour of the French nation. "Perhaps," added he, "my dear friend, you can aſſiſt me: I am in great perplexity, and conſcious ignorance is very painful—dined yeſterday at our hall, with the court—a grand day, Sir—here is the bill of fare—ſuperbly printed, but might as well have been in Hebrew or Greek; and you have caught me in the very fact of endeavouring to diſcover what I ate yeſterday; but if my ever eating again were to depend on my ſucceſs, I am ſure I ſhould ſoon be ſtarved. Out of near an hundred articles, not ten are in plain Engliſh: and the reſt are in ſuch French or Italian as I cannot find in Boyer or Baretti, and you perceive I have ſent for the Dictionaries of both theſe learned gentlemen. Upon my word, I never dined ſo unintelligibly before. Luckily my wife was in the country laſt night, for ſhe always enquires what we have for dinner on ſuch occaſions. I ſhould have been plaguily at a loſs to ſatisfy her—Come, can you aſſiſt me? I know you have the character of being a great ſcholar."

On inſpection, however, of this extraordinary bill of fare, I was obliged frankly to confeſs my ignorance, and even my inferiority to my friend, who, by having the honour of *ſeeing* the diſhes, could at leaſt form ſome vague idea of them; whereas, from *reading* only, it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh animals from vegetables, much leſs one kind of animal from another. But that my readers in the country, who dine in their vernacular language, and are not aſhamed of a few provincialiſms, whether boiled or roaſted, may have ſome notion of the difficulty of reading a modern dinner, I ſhall briefly inform them that, beſides certain plain diſhes, ſuch as turtle, veniſon, ſalmon, and trout, which by ſome miſtake, I preſume, were allowed to cruize under Engliſh colours, it conſiſted of *lappins ragout*, vegetables *Chartreux*, *marbree* in jelly, *galentine de veau*, potatoes *bechemele*, pigeons *comport*, tart *carimel'd*, *puits a'amour*, *gateaux de Savoy*, and a variety of other articles equally recondite. I muſt farther inform my diſtant readers, that, ſhould they be inclined to conſult their Dictionaries as my friend was, it may be neceſſary they ſhould alſo be prepared for diſappointments. The Compilers of our French Dictionaries, certainly without neglecting matters of inferior moment, appear to have been chiefly anxious to enable us to ſtudy the beſt authors in that language, but never foreſaw the day when it would be neceſſary to ſtudy the nomenclature of the beſt cooks. Many of the articles, therefore, communicated above, will not be found in theſe works, or, if found, will convey an idea of the meaning of the words as they occur in *books*, but not when ſerved up in *diſhes*. My friend, who had been ſtudying them, had made ſuch progreſs before I entered his room, as to diſcover that *lappins ragout* meant *rabbits ragoued*, and only wiſhed he had known as much the day before: but when he came to vegetable *Chartreux*, he was wholly at a ſtand. Boyer could inform him that *Chartreux*, in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, meant a *Carthuſian Friar*: but Boyer could not foreſee that, in Epicurean hiſtory, Carthuſian Friars would become either vegetable or eatable; and my friend, having no recollection of any ſuch perſonages being preſent, very wiſely concluded that there might be more meant here than met the eye. For *marbre*, he could find nothing more probable than *marble*, and nothing ſo improbable for digeſtion; and as to *galentine de veau*, *bechemele*, *comport*, and *carimel'd*, he was, after much ſearch, obliged to return every one of them *non eſt inventus*. It frequently happens in our own language, that we do not acquire the meaning of words merely by tracing the etymology; and here we have an example of the ſame difficulty in *puits d'amour*. We know that *puits* means a well, and *amour*, love; but who would expect to find a diſh fit for plain Engliſhmen compounded out of ſuch ingre-

ingredients? "*Gateaux*," added my friend, shrewdly, "I knew meant *cakes*; and, Mr. Projector, you and I can remember the time when *cakes*, aye, and biscuits too, would have been permitted to enter our halls in plain English."

The complaint, implied in my friend's remarks on this bill of fare, is now of considerable standing, although of late the grievance spreads faster, and consequently to many will appear new. The French language bids fair in a few years to be universal; and whatever objections the critics in prose or poetry may offer, and whatever preference they may be inclined to give to the manly energies and sterling bullion of the English, they can never stand their ground against a confederacy of cooks. We are every day submitting more and more complacently to the continued invasions making on our native tongue: and what renders the grievance the more serious is, that these invasions are not attempted with a view to amend or alter, or give a different pronounciation, or termination, to English words, but to banish them entirely, and fill their places with the victorious intruders. Another circumstance, just hinted at, which is peculiarly humiliating, and which, I should hope, a little recollection of the manly spirit of our ancestors would yet cause us to relent, is, that all these endeavours to expel the natives, and to place foreigners in their room, is not the work of scholars and critics, but of persons who have never, in any nation, been ranked among the ablest linguists. We are not beat out of our language by Royal Academies and Royal Societies, by armies of Lexicographers, and hords of Philologists, but by combinations of Milliners and of Mantua-makers, of Perfumers and of Hair-dressers, of Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers, of Taylors, and of Cooks, the fabricators of pantaloons, and the architects of pastry, by the Authors of stews, and Compilers of soups. It is from them we are humbly to receive the language in which we must dress our wives and our daughters, and furnish our houses and our wardrobes, our dinners and our deserts. It is they who are rendering Dr. Johnson's Dictionary obsolete, that they may supply its place by a Polyglott of pies and puddings, of pickles and flummeries. It is not by the labours of the student in his closet, or the pedant in his college, that our language is to be rendered obscure or useless. We owe that revolution to the Cook in his kitchen, armed with no more formidable weapons than the fry-pan and the gridiron, the basting-ladle and the cullender. Antient literature will be discarded, and he only will pass for a scholar, whose application has been such that he can pronounce what he carves, and spell what he eats.

But it is much easier to exaggerate a complaint than to propose a remedy; and as justice ought to be impartially administered to the tenants of the kitchen, as well as to the guests in the parlour, I am willing to suppose that the innovations in the language of cookery may have been at first highly palatable to certain persons of fashion, who in their travels acquired such a grammatical acquaintance with foreign diet, as to be able to dine fluently in every modern language; and that on their return they encourage their *cuisiniers* to introduce *lappins*, *marbre*, and *galentine*, &c. occasionally; as persons who have travelled are apt to introduce foreign phrases to give a little zest and variety to their conversation. All this I am willing to concede, with respect to the origin of these innovations. But, having made so liberal an allowance, it must surely at the same time appear somewhat unreasonable, that plain citizens, born, some of them at least, before it was the fashion to learn any language but their own, should be set down to a dinner of unintelligible dishes, which they dare not name for fear of a blunder, nor touch lest they mistake an ornament for an eatable, and break down a tin castle when they think they are storming a cream-tart. On such occasions I have beheld most lamentable perplexities and misunderstandings, the company being obliged to offer *this*, and to point to *that*, without daring to guess at a name. It seemed to give me some idea of the primitive ages, when language was in its infancy, and nothing could be procured without making signs for it, and when the thing obtained was seldom the thing wanted. More strongly too, it reminded me of the practice of children, who learn to distinguish between harmless and hurtful, principally by burning their fingers.

To remedy this evil, therefore, if it must continue, if we must dine in French

French and Italian, and forbid hunger to ſpeak Engliſh, I would propoſe that the Bills of Fare be printed with a tranſlation in oppoſite columns, and ſomewhat in the manner of a *Catalogue raiſonnée*, affording the gueſt not only the name, but ſome faint idea of the nature of what he is about to partake of. But let it not be thought that, in propoſing this tranſlation, I wiſh to propoſe any thing diſreſpectful to my fellow-citizens. I do not mean to repreſent them as more ignorant than they are, far leſs to inſinuate that their ignorance is blameable. It is ſurely no ſhame to be ignorant where Boyer and Chambaud have been ſilent. In propoſing that a good dinner ſhould be "done into Engliſh," I have ſuggeſted no more than what is done every week in the higheſt place of entertainment we have, and among the higheſt company. I mean the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, where the Operas are printed in Italian and Engliſh, for the benefit of thoſe who are ſo partial to the former language as to think it the only vehicle which Nature has invented to convey ſounds to an Engliſh ear; and, who yet do not think it neceſſary to look for a meaning, unleſs they want to know why a hero ſings a ſong, ſtabs himſelf, or cuts a caper of unuſual height.

The remedy I have now propoſed may perhaps be objected to by our learned *Traiteurs*. No man wiſhes to let down his own art, and familiarity in ſome inſtances may breed contempt. It may alſo be objected, that eating through the medium of a tranſlation would, in the City at leaſt, be a proceſs rather too ſlow for the quantity of buſineſs to be diſpatched, and that one man would be ready for the haunch before another had conned over the turbot. *Reading* with a gloſſary is acknowledged to be very painful; and what more painful than the frequent interruptions of appetite which muſt occur? not to ſpeak of the invidious diſtinctions between dunces and clever fellows, which would ſpoil our ſocial meetings. But all theſe objections might perhaps vaniſh after a little practice. Late travellers have informed us that the French are ſo deſirous of acquitting themſelves with diſtinction in dancing, that they ſeldom go to a ball without a previous interview with their dancing-maſter. Upon the ſame prudent principle, and laudable ambition, I am not ſure whether ſome of our *Traiteurs* might not find a new and profitable employment in waiting on gentlemen in the morning, and teaching them their dinner. A few ſuch leſſons would ſoon enable us to diſpenſe with the awkwardneſs of tranſlation, and inſtruct the moſt illiterate to eat at ſight. We ought to venerate every means that can be taken to improve the human underſtanding; and we muſt allow, that in a nation ſo renowned as ours, both for the theory and practice of good feeding, there can be no ſpecies of ignorance more deplorable than that of a man who does not know what he eats, and who, if no gloſſarial help be at hand, is more afraid of committing a blunder, than of contracting a ſurfeit.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*

DR. Wallis, in the fifth chapter of his excellent Grammar of the Engliſh language, calls the claſs of words, with which an intelligent "Foreigner," p. 300, is puzzled, "reſpective adjectives," as almoſt all reſpects or relations, except that of poſſeſſion, are denoted by them; and he ſays, they are nothing elſe but ſubſtantives uſed as adjectives. Often too, he obſerves, they are joined by a hyphen to the following word, making, as it were, one compound word; as, *a ſea-fiſh*, piſcis marinus: and, if any one chooſes to conſider them univerſally as compound words (which ſeems to be your Correſpondent's notion of them), he ſays, he will not much oppoſe him, provided he will allow them to be ſuch compounds as ὁσις, ὁσιως—*quamobrem*—*ſenatuſconſultum*, &c. They are certainly not preciſely ſynonymous with adjectives formed from them; as *an Eaſt India ſhip* is a ſhip trading to the Eaſt Indies; but *an Eaſt Indian ſhip* is a ſhip belonging to the Eaſt Indies, or built there; and when we ſpeak of "India muſlins," we conſider them as *imported from* India; but when we call them "Indian muſlins," we ſpeak of them as *manufactured there*. But I will not undertake to prove, that this accuracy of diſtinction is always obſerved, or always neceſſary.

It is ſtrange, if Mr. Allen (p. 405.) did not know, as he ſeems not to have done, of archbiſhop Wake's excellent tranſlation of the Primitive and Apoſtolical Fathers, of which the ſecond edition, ſo far improved as to render it

almoſt

almost a new work, was printed in 1710.

P. 190. b. Lady Warren was not "sister, by marriage, to viscount Bulkley," but mother, or (I think) stepmother, to viscountess Bulkley.

P. 178. l. 9. "Tabling," *r.* Tabley.

P. 533. b. l. 8. "Jelus," *r.* Jerusalem.

The lines, p. 348, cannot be so disfigured, but there will be found in them "disjecti membra poetæ;" but, as every one may not have the entire poem at hand, a few mistakes should be corrected. Line 1. *r.* "Warrior dead;" 6. "Wide conquering Edward." Line 31. "the reseu'd tower;" 34. "the generous sword;" 63. "cherub hands;" and, last line but two, "Ten thousand thousand saints." R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

AMONGST the letters of Mr. Cowper lately published, some of the best are those to Mr. Newton, reflecting the conduct of a parish priest: "No man was ever scolded out of his sins. The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds again. A surley mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl even under that operation; but if you touch him roughly, he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than a religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, and he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks that he is skilfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own; and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace, that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison. When he has performed this notable task, he wonders that they are not converted; "he has given it them soundly, and if they do not tremble, and confess, that God is in him of a truth, he gives them up as reprobate, incorrigible, and lost for ever." But a man that loves me, if he sees me in an error, will pity me, and endeavour calmly to convince me of it, and persuade me to forsake it. If he has great and good news to tell me, he will not do it angrily, and in much heat and discomposure of spirit. It is not therefore easy to conceive on what ground a minister can justify a conduct, which only proves that he does not understand his errand. The absurdity of it would certainly strike him if he were not himself deluded.

"A people will always love a minister, if a minister seems to love his people. The old maxim, *Simile gaudet simili*, is in no case more exactly verified: therefore you were beloved at Olney, and if you preached to the Chickesaws and Chactaws, would be equally beloved by them."

"Mr. S——, who you say was so much admired in your pulpit, would be equally admired in his own, at least by all capable judges, were he not so apt to be angry with his congregation. This hurts him; and, had he the understanding and eloquence of Paul himself, would still hurt him. He seldom, hardly ever indeed, preaches a gentle, well-tempered sermon, but I hear it highly commended: but warmth of temper, indulged to a degree that may be called scolding, defeats the end of preaching. It is a misapplication of his powers, which it also cripples; and seizes away his hearers. But he is a good man, and may perhaps outgrow it."

I have heard that the respectable archdeacon of Brecon, whose death is mentioned in your vol. LXXIII. p. 94, when he was curate of Greenwich, was, with all his singularities, one of these amiable ministers, who won the hearts of his parishioners by his condescension and affability; of which they are still proud to recite instances, even among the very poorest of them, to whom he was assiduous in his visits.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

IN consequence of the order of the House of Commons, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty made a Return; but it is such an one as conveys no particular information. It is merely a general statement of what money has been received in each year for the Institution, and what paid; but no names of livings are mentioned.

I believe it is provided, that a particular account shall be published every year of the livings which have been augmented. A Correspondent of yours, a few years ago, enquired whether such accounts were published; but he obtained no answer that I ever saw. The publick certainly have a right to the information; and it would be very useful to the Clergy in particular. A. B.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

IF the French travellers are as unable to catch the names of places in other countries, as they ſeem always to have been thoſe of our own, how little dependance can we place on their diſcoveries! I preſent you here with a ſpecimen, from Jouvin's "Voyage d'Angleterre, 1677," 6 vols. 12mo. beginning with *Graveſine*, and the little pieces of red or yellow copper money called *jardins*, ſtruck in every village and ſtreet, out of which they are not current, and bearing the name of ſome townſman or trader, with the king's licence.

Veſtminſter, *With*-ab, Caring Croſs, *Ay*-park, *the comun giardin*, *Lincoln Infieldes*, *Chipſayde*, the Tower, le *Bergiardin*, *Prin gardin*. *Bots*, for boats. *Haptan* court, *Foulon*, *Potrie*, Gremich, Acton, *Saihal*, *Helenden*, Uxbrigd. This town is the laſt in the *kingdom* of Eſſex, through which paſſes the common ſtage *(le chariot ordinaire)* of Oxford. All theſe towns are divided into 52 counties, called *Lhiveries*. Beconfield, Wickham, *Wikſerham*, *Odſock*, *Poſcomb*, *Stetford*, *Watlir*, with a bridge over the Thames. *Kaiſex*, Chriſtdchioſdh.

Beyond Oxford, paſſing the Thames by a great bridge, through a warren "full of rabbits than the trees of leaves; for, generally, rabbits are ſo plenty as to ſell for 5*d*. a piece;" and in this warren a great caſtle, — *Faiſil*: Foringdon, *Ayo*, Ledeardgoſe, Malmeſbury, *Faglin*, *Lokingſton*, *Entowil*, *Ternem*, Pocchelk, *Magnersfield*. Briſtol; on the right Auon, and in it *Moniſtret*, a large ſtreet. He walked to the port of *Conguerol*, and the village *Depil*; and went from Briſtol to Glouceſter by *Stebleten*, *Embrok*, *Terenton*, *Stoon*, *Nieuport*, *Kembrig*, *Eſtminſter*, *Glochter*; thence to Tenkſbury, Upton, *Sto*, *Kemeſi*, to Worceſter; thence to *Amerli*, *Harelhen*, Kidminſter, *Brignart*, *Marville*, *Meuchonentat*, *Harlni*, *Crefreth*. At Shrewſbury he ſaw *Ayſtrit* (the High ſtreet).

The road from Dublin to London is through *Berrick*, St. Alban, Dunſta. *Brighill*, *Stainſtritford*, Daventry, Coventrie, Colſid, *Lechefeld*, Stoone, Nantrich, Cheſter. Going from Dublin into Scotland, he paſſed through an agreeable country looking to the ſea, where are *Sandri*, *Soudres*, through *Ardoſ*, a caſtle near *Barrclet*, and to *Drodaph* (Drogheda).

From Glaſgow to Edinburgh, thro' *Coder*, *Cartelok*, *Fokerk*. The river of Forthna falls into the gulph of Edinburgh.—*Lithgvo*, *Kalkeſter*, Edenbergh, Lyth, Barrvick, *Nieucaſſel*, *Nedvik*, *Trenat*, *Aringdoun*, *Linton*, Dumbarton, *Colrſpeck*, *Aiton*. The common beer of Scotland is without hops, and called *Ale*; cheaper than beer in England, where they make it better than in all Europe.

From Durham over the river *Veere*, by *Feril*, *Aicliff*, Darlington. On the right *Niſen*, *Sunton*, Alveſton, *Sorſk*, *Lermli*, *Eſmond*. The high road from Darlington is by *Toklife*; but I left it on the left to go by *Chip*, *Yorck*, in and near which are *Milkgut* (Micklegate) and *Bichoſtorf* (Biſhopſthorp); and behind the choir the tombs of the *dukes* and archbiſhops of York: and in the great meadows very good horſes, which we call *guildains*.

From York to Lincoln, through *Aliſtrit*, *Nordioſil*, *Menſarf*, *Oyſſen*, *Henden* (where the crows darkened the air), *Scetlen*, *Eidnes*, *Atleirnſit*, *Boten*, *Scroſby*, *Scontroup*, *Kemten*, *Spitl*, Lincoln. Thence to *Eiſlesford*, Forkingham, *Mahen*, *Borne*, *Aiſter*, *Dipin*, *Atten*, Stilten, *Tuclè*, Hontington, *Feriſtad*, Cambridge. The principal of St. John's College * had been as great a traveller as M. Jouvin, who treated him at his inn on the market-hill with ſome very good French wine. Quitting Cambridge, he found *Banor*, Batſem, *Meumarket*, *Kinforde*, Burye, Stomarket. At this laſt place, the miniſter of the pariſh and his vicar were ſent by the towns-people to enquire who he was, and what he came for; for that the French were diſtruſted in England, ever ſince they had been ſuſpected of burning London, a little while before. M. Jouvin found it neceſſary to drink two or three pots of beer during the converſation, which was carried on in Latin: for no buſineſs is done in England but between the pots and the beer; after which the miniſter gave him all the abſolution he could deſire; and he ſet out early next morning for *Olineſe*, *Nidem*, *Claine*, and Ipſwiche, and Harwich. Q.

* This muſt have been Francis Turner, who reſigned the Maſterſhip 1679, and was Biſhop of Rocheſter and Ely.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *September* 15.

THE following remarks upon Duelling, extracted from "The Faſhionable World Diſplayed," appear ſo appoſite to a late melancholy occurrence in America, that it is not impoſſible ſome good may reſult from their inſertion in a publication of ſuch extenſive circulation as the Gentleman's Magazine. *A Friend to the true intereſts of Religion and Humanity.*

"Having ſaid ſo much of the principal duty enjoined by the law of honour, I ſhall offer a few obſervations upon the ſort of puniſhment which it inflicts. I truſt I ſhall be excuſed, if, in treating of this part of my ſubject, I employ the term *puniſhment* in a ſenſe not ſtrictly ſimilar to that in which it is ordinarily employed. The fact is, that this ſingular law makes the parties both judges in their own cauſe, and executioners of their own ſentence. The univerſal award againſt every convicted offender is, that he ſhall fight a duel with the offended party. So that if that may be ſet down as puniſhment which is ultimate in a controverſy, and which is exacted as a ſatisfaction to the law, death or the expoſure to it is the loweſt puniſhment which honour inflicts upon the leaſt offender, and the higheſt which it enforces upon the greateſt.

"And this is, I confeſs, a political incongruity which I have not a little difficulty in reconciling with the good ſenſe of many who have undertaken to defend it. The law of England has often been blamed (and I think with juſtice) as unreaſonably ſanguinary. In anſwer to this it has been ſaid, that though nearly two hundred offences of almoſt as many degrees of guilt are made equally puniſhable with death, yet juſtice is adminiſtered with ſo much diſcretion and mercy, that the penalty is inflicted only on a few. Feeble as this excuſe is for a law which deals in blood, it would be well for the law of honour if it admitted of ſuch a palliation. But the truth is, that in this latter caſe there is nothing to abate the demand for blood—there is no legal arbitration of the difference, no court to enquire into the true grounds of the quarrel, and no depoſitary, either of equity or of mercy, to balance the merits of the controverſy, or, in the event of a falſe or a rigorous judgment, to withdraw the victim from ſuffering.

"It muſt be evident from this view which has been preſented of the law, that as an injury may be created by the moſt trivial occurrence, ſo puniſhment may be inflicted with the moſt prepoſterous and unequal retribution. I cannot better illuſtrate the frivolous foundation upon which an injury may be created than by adverting to an occurrence of very recent date, and of ſufficient notoriety in the faſhionable world. Two men of faſhion, incenſed againſt each other by an accidental rencontre between their reſpective dogs, dropped in their warmth certain expreſſions which rendered them amenable to the bloody code. Duel was declared indiſpenſable: and in leſs than twelve hours one of the two was diſpatched into eternity, and the other narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate.

"The inequality of the retribution is, indeed, an inevitable conſequence of that article of the code which compels men of faſhion, without diſtinction, to decide their differences by fighting a duel. It reſults from this promiſcuous injunction, that the peaceable man muſt fight the quarrelſome; that the heir of a noble family muſt meet the ruined eſquire; and that the man, who has never drawn a trigger in his life, muſt encounter the faſhionable ruffian who has all his life been doing little elſe. This inequality is further manifeſt from the different circumſtances and connexions of life under which the combatants may be found: the ſon of many hopes may be matched againſt the worthleſs prodigal; the virtuous parent againſt the unprincipled ſeducer; and the man of induſtry, uſefulneſs, and beneficence, againſt the miſcreant who only lives to pamper his luſts and to corrupt his fellow-creatures. Nothing has here been ſaid of the indiſcriminate manner in which judgment is executed: the innocent and the guilty muſt both be involved in the ſame awful contingency; each muſt put his life to hazard; and the probability is, that, if one of the two ſhould fall, it will be the man whoſe conduct leaſt entitled him to puniſhment, and whoſe life was moſt worth preſerving."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

YOUR friend, the Copyholder, muſt ſtate his caſe intelligibly before he can expect an anſwer to his enquiry. No forfeiture *can* be incurred if a reaſonable fine is tendered where the fine is uncertain; nor is the non-payment of

of quit-rent a forfeiture, unless attended with particular circumstances; still less in the case of an infant.

Pray tell your friend Hutton, that, though I like his prating, I do not like to see the art of book-making exercised as he exercises it. Having bought his Bosworth before, I did not want several pages of a journey to Scarborough to be taken up with Bosworth over again; that a page with three lines at the top, the rest blank; or a page with the names of 10 persons written under one another, in order to make up a page, favours more of an *ingenious* book-maker, than of an *ingenuous* author.

Yours, &c. U. X.

Correspondence between THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq. and Dr. LETTSOM, on the late Mr. Forsyth's Composition for the Restoration of decayed Trees.

ON the first of June last, T. A. Knight, Esq. favoured me with a letter (No. 1.), on a subject which it fully explains; and to which I have annexed my answer (No. 2), and his reply (No. 3), with the certificate (No. 4), which gave rise to the correspondence.

Since this period, a printed letter, addressed to me by the same respectable gentleman, has been inserted in several public prints; the object of which is contained in the first letter I received (No. 1); and here given as a companion to No. 3.

But, however laudable the enquiry might have been, which he suggested, and to which his distinguished character might seem to claim an answer; yet as I had subscribed my name to facts, merely with a view to promote the adoption of them for the improvement of Horticulture, without any idea of exciting controversy, I did not think that his letter required, at that time, any public reply; as those facts on which my conviction was founded were open to the investigation of every other person; added to which, I had been informed that a literary gentleman had proposed to accompany him to ascertain their validity, of which I still remain convinced, without meaning in the least to interfere with or controvert the opinions of others. I cannot, however, but wish, that a person of T. A. Knight's influence and justly high character would take the trouble to examine the facts upon which so many other literary gentlemen have founded their conviction, by which I presume to think he would be induced to draw similar conclusions.

Aware as I am that the subject now assumes a new and additional interest by the death of my excellent friend; and that longer silence might be considered by some persons as a dereliction of the facts which that ingenious Horticulturist had established; and hence induce them no longer to pursue those means of preserving and improving their fruit-trees, which his long experience had suggested and ascertained; I have been induced to lay the correspondence before the publick on this subject, which must appear highly important in a national point of view, when it is considered that nearly half of our vegetable diet depends upon Horticulture; and whoever increases the product of the soil is a benefactor to mankind. And in this rank stood high the unassuming and intelligent FORSYTH; whose instructions, if generally adopted, would render gardening not only a pleasing, but likewise a profitable pursuit; and fortunate it is for the community, that he lived to publish the most rational and extensive system of cultivating fruit-trees hitherto known, and at an advanced age witnessed the establishment of the Horticultural Society of London, a favourite object in his mind, and which, prior to its formation, he repeatedly introduced in conversation with

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sunbrook Court, Sept. 10.

(No. 1)

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Sir, *Elton, near Ludlow.*

I take the liberty to trouble you with the following propositions, in consequence of having just seen an attestation, signed by yourself and seven other professional gentlemen, that all the assertions published by Mr. Forsyth "contain nothing but the truth."

Mr. Forsyth asserts (page 440), that wounds in Oak-trees can be cured by his composition, and such trees thereby "rendered as fit for the Navy as tho' they had never been injured."

I offer you, or any of the gentlemen whose signatures follow yours, to deposit two hundred guineas, as a bet, that neither you, nor any of them, can produce a single foot of timber restored; and

afte

after being once injured, to the ſtate aſſerted by Mr. Forſyth.

Mr. Forſyth aſſerts (p. 440), that he has reſtored Elm to the moſt luxuriant ſtate of growth, of which "nothing remained but the bark." If this have been done, it will appear in a tranſverſe ſection of the wood ſubſequently formed in the once-hollow trunk.—I therefore offer you a ſecond bet of one hundred guineas, that you cannot produce ſuch a tranſverſe ſection.

Mr. Forſyth aſſerts (page 466), that he has actually in his poſſeſſion parts of the trunk of a tree in which the new wood has been made to incorporate with the old by his compoſt, &c. —I offer you a third bet of one hundred guineas, that you cannot produce a tranſverſe ſection in which this incorporation has taken place, though Mr. Forſyth aſſerts that he keeps ſuch for public inſpection.

And I further offer you a bet of one hundred guineas, that you cannot produce any piece of Oak or Elm timber, in which any ſurface that has been *cut*, *broken*, or *decayed*, has formed an heart, or incorporation, to the width of a ſingle inch, in the manner aſſerted by Mr. Forſyth; and I agree to ſign a petition, jointly with you, to the Preſident of the Royal Society (as the moſt proper perſon in this country, both from his office and knowledge of the ſubject), that he will appoint arbitrators between us. As the ſubject is of vaſt national importance, there is little doubt but that he will comply with our requeſt.

It will be neceſſary for me to addreſs the preſent propoſitions to you through the public papers, in vindication of my own character, which is evidently attacked in your letter, though my name is not mentioned. Being, however, perfectly ſatisfied that you, and the other gentlemen who ſigned the atteſtation, were actuated only by honourable motives, and that you conceived yourſelf to be ſupporting the cauſe of an honeſt man, I addreſs myſelf firſt to you in a private letter; requeſting that you will examine Mr. Forſyth and his ſuppoſed diſcoveries; and call upon him for ſuch proofs as he can readily adduce, if his diſcoveries have really been made. Should you then find you have been impoſed upon, I truſt you will come forward to ſay you have been deceived, without waiting an attack from me through the public papers. For, though any letters I may be under the neceſſity of addreſſing to you ſhall be written with all poſſible delicacy and reſpect, ſuch conteſt, if you have the wrong ſide to defend, cannot but be unpleaſant to you. I therefore ſhall wait till I receive your anſwer, which I requeſt as ſoon as convenient, and before the 15th inſt. I truſt to your candour and character, that you will diſcountenance all quibble and evaſion, ſhould ſuch be attempted on the part of Mr. Forſyth. I am, Sir, with reſpect,

Yours, &c. THOS. AND. KNIGHT.

P. S. I will immediately fix a day for coming to town, as ſoon as I know my propoſitions are accepted; but, before you accept them, I requeſt you to peruſe No. 47 of Dr. Anderſon's Recreations, and his Quibbles about the meaning of his, in Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions, in the Appendix to his Patent Vinegery.

(No. 2.)

To T. A. KNIGHT.

Sir, *London, June* 7, 1804.

I have juſt received thy letter, without date, containing various propoſitions for a proceſs of gaming, or challenges to bett or lay wagers, in order to determine certain doubts in Natural Hiſtory, publiſhed by Wm. Forſyth, Eſq and ſanctioned by my ſignature, and that of ſeveral ſcientific gentlemen; and, at the ſame time, recommending that the Preſident of the Royal Society ſhould hold the ſtakes.

This propoſed mode of aſcertaining facts does not appear either delicate or reaſonable. Many an ingenious and well-informed perſon may not be in a capacity to depoſit large ſums of money; nor is it philoſophical to make ſuch depoſit the criterion of truth, which ſhould be ſupported by experimental facts alone. A conviction from the facts produced by W. Forſyth induced me to give my ſignature as a collateral mean of confirming them, and of promoting inquiries for their further illuſtration, without any view of entering into diſputation. To avoid which, if doubt remain as to theſe aſſumed facts, it appears to me becoming the character of a ſcientific gentleman, to examine the proofs from which thoſe facts were deduced, prior to any proceſs of determining their validity by pecuniary depoſits; and I believe that this medium

dium of information is open to every perſon who chuſes to avail himſelf of it; at leaſt it is ſo intimated to

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

(No. 3.)

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Sir, *Elton, June* 19, 1804.

The motives which induce me to addreſs a ſecond letter (privately) to you will, I truſt, ſerve as an apology for the trouble it gives you. It is my wiſh to bring the point in diſpute between us before the publick, in the way leaſt offenſive to your feelings, and to thoſe of the gentlemen whoſe ſignatures follow yours; and therefore I ſend you a copy of the letter which I have ordered to be inſerted in the public papers next Monday; but, if you wiſh it not to appear, and are deſirous to propoſe ſome other method by which the aſſerted diſcoveries of Mr. Forſyth may be firſt examined again, I have given directions to the perſons in whoſe hands my advertiſement is placed (J. Woodward, Bull's-head-court, Newgate-ſtreet), to obey any orders they may receive from you in the mean time, and till I come to town, where I propoſe being before the end of that week. If the propoſed advertiſement be ſuppreſſed, I ſhall expect to receive a line addreſſed to me at Whitehall.

Your letter acquaints me with a circumſtance with which I was not previouſly acquainted, or I ſhould not have propoſed to you a depoſition of money in ſupport of our aſſertions; and I agree with you that ſuch is not the moſt rational way of proceeding to remove philoſophical doubts: but you muſt allow me to add, that your atteſtation has no relation to doubts of any kind; but poſitively aſſerts, from the reſult of your own actual knowlege and obſervation, that no grounds for doubt whatever exiſt, and that all Mr. F's. extravagant aſſertions "contain nothing more than the truth." Surely this is not the beſt way of "promoting enquiries for further illuſtration."

I believe, Sir, that I did not propoſe that the Preſident of the Royal Society ſhould become a holder of ſtakes between us. I propoſed that he ſhould appoint perſons to decide on "a queſtion of vaſt national importance;" any property depending on that deciſion being placed in other hands, and reſpecting which neither he, nor the perſons appointed as arbitrators by him, could have, of courſe, any concern whatever.

There is an angry tone of irritation pervades the whole of your letter, which I do not conceive any thing in mine juſtly to excite; and which, I truſt, will not appear in any future private and public correſpondence which may take place between us. The language of ridicule and invective will not anſwer any good purpoſe, and is eaſily aſſumed by either of us; and knowing that you, and the reſpectable characters whoſe ſignatures are joined with yours, have been moſt egregiouſly deceived, I know that ſuch language would be uſed with moſt effect on my ſide of the queſtion; but it is my ſincere wiſh to treat them and you with civility and reſpect. Your obedient ſervant,

THOS. AND. KNIGHT.

[Copy.]

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Sir, I addreſs the following letter to you in conſequence of having juſt ſeen an Atteſtation ſigned by you and ſeveral other gentlemen, declaring that the whole of the aſſertions of Mr. Forſyth, reſpecting the effects of his Compoſition, "contain nothing but the truth."

Mr. Forſyth aſſerts (page 440, 3d edition), that wounds in Oak trees can be cured by his Compoſition, and ſuch trees thereby "rendered as fit for the Navy as though they had never been injured." He aſſerts (page 426), that in wounded Elms, where he cut away the decayed parts, "the new wood is as completely united to the old as if it had been originally formed with the tree," and that (p. 440) "he reſtored Elms, where nothing remained but the trunk, to health and vigour." He alſo aſſerts (p. 466), that he filled up a large tree, which was "hollow from top to bottom, with new ſound wood, which has completely incorporated with what little of the old wood remained;" and that he has the timber of this tree ready to prove the fact he aſſerts.

I have, during ſeveral ſucceſſive years, examined the effects of his Compoſition; and I have pledged my veracity to the publick, that the preceding aſſertions are totally unfounded; and you have atteſted, that they "contain nothing more than the truth." I therefore propoſe to you, as the points in diſpute are of vaſt national importance, that you call upon Mr. Forſyth to produce

duce parts of trees in which this aſſerted reſtoration, union and incorporation of parts, has taken place; and that you join me in a petition to the Preſident of the Royal Society, that he will appoint proper perſons to examine ſuch timber, and report the reſult of ſuch examination. I beg leave to add aſſurances of my moſt perfect conviction, that you, and the gentlemen whoſe ſignatures follow, were actuated by honourable motives only, in giving your atteſtations to Mr. Forſyth.

(No. 4.)

"To Wm. Forsyth, Eſq.
Royal Gardens, Kensington.

"Sir,

"As you had the goodneſs lately to give us an opportunity of examining ſeveral trees in Kenſington Gardens, in the various ſtages of renovation, or filling-up with new wood; and as reports have been circulated, tending to diſcredit the efficacy of your proceſs;—We feel it an act of juſtice, not only to you, but to the country, which is deeply intereſted in your diſcoveries, thus publicly to declare, that the ſtatements you have publiſhed on the ſubject contain nothing more than the truth. *John Coakley Lettſom*, M.D. F.R.S. &c.
William Woodville, M.D. *
James Sims, M.D. †
William Norris, ‡
Joſeph Hart Myers, M.D. §
Aſtley Cooper, ‖
Edward Coleman, ¶
H. N. Willis, F.R.S. &c.

Mr. Urban, *Walworth, Sept.* 10.

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to ſolicit the opinion of ſome of your ſcientific Correſpondents, on the ſubject of projecting the Map of the World. In all the projections of this kind, I obſerve the meridian lines croſſing the equator not at equal diſtances, but gradually increaſing from the prime vertical toward the extremities. This is certainly contrary both to reality and appearance, as the meridian on an artificial globe are really equi-diſtant, and in perſpective they appear *quite the reverſe* of thoſe deſcribed. To explain the principle on which theſe projections are formed, and to point out the uſe for which this method of drawing the meridian is calculated, might afford agreeable information to many of your Readers; and would confer a great obligation on Yours, &c. X. Y.

* Phyſician to the Small Pox and Inoculating Hoſpitals; and Author of a work on Medical Botany.

† Preſident of the Medical Society of London.

‡ Surgeon to the Charter-Houſe, &c.

§ Phyſician to the General Diſpenſary, Aldersgate-ſtreet.

‖ Surgeon of Guy's Hoſpital.

¶ Profeſſor of the Veterinary College.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 12.

"THE Churchwardens of every pariſh are required to have a table of degrees of prohibited marriages publickly ſet up in their Church; and this part of their duty is a ſubject of enquiry at every Viſitation.—Query, if this table be defaced, loſt, or deſtroyed, where is another to be procured?" The above enquiry has coſt your correſpondent a long and fruitleſs ſearch, *viz.* at the King's Printer's, the Vicar-General's Office in Doctors Commons, and other places in London.—You have many able and well-informed correſpondents to your moſt uſeful publication; we would thank ſome of them for information on this ſubject.

This paper, printed on a broad ſheet, is, as I ſee in other neighbouring Churches, thus inſcribed: *Degrees of Marriage ſet forth at firſt by Matthew, A. B. Canterbury, &c. and now ordered by John, &c. Printed by J. Oliver, and C. Bathurſt.* 1747.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

SINCE philoſophers have admitted the electric fluid to ſuch a large ſhare in the operations of nature, almoſt all the natural phenomena have been accounted for by the action of that fluid; and rain, among others, has been reckoned an effect of electricity or the *electric fluid*, which, and *ſolar light*, are the ſame ſubſtances in two different modifications. *Electricity* is the motion of the fluid when running, or attempting to run, in a continued ſtream from one place to another. Heat is when the fluid has no tendency but to vibrate outwards and inwards, to and from a centre, or at leaſt when its ſtreams convey to a point or focus. The fluid acting as electricity, like any other fluid, always tends to the place where there is leaſt reſiſtance. On theſe principles may the phenomena of atmoſpherical electricity, and the deſcent

of

of rain by its means, be explained as follows.—The light or heat of the Sun acting in that peculiar manner which we call heat, unites itself with the moisture of the Earth, and forms it into vapour, which thus becomes specifically lighter than the air, and of consequence ascends into the atmosphere to a certain height. Besides the quantity of light which is thus united to the water and forms it into vapour, a considerable quantity enters the earth when it assumes the nature of electric fluid. As the earth is always full of that fluid, every quantity which enters must displace an equal quantity already there. This quantity which is displaced must escape either at a distance from the place where the other enters, or very near it. At whatever place a quantity of electric matter escapes, it must electrify the air above that place where it has escaped; and a considerable quantity of light must always be reflected from the Earth into the atmosphere where it does not combine with the aqueous vapour; we have thence another source of electricity to the air, as this quantity must undoubtedly assume the action of electric fluid, especially after the action of the Sun has ceased. Hence the reason why in serene weather the atmospherical electricity is always strongest, and rather more so in the night than in the day.

From these considerations we see an evident reason why there must commonly be a difference between the electricity of the earth and that of the atmosphere, excepting when an earthquake is about to ensue. The consequence of this must be, that as the action of the solar light continues to bring down the electric matter, and the Earth to discharge an equal quantity of it into the atmosphere, some part of the atmosphere must at last become overloaded with it, and attempt to throw it back into the Earth. This attempt will be vain until a vent is found for the electricity in some other place; and as soon as this happens, the electrified atmosphere begins to throw off its superfluous electricity, and the Earth to receive it. As the atmosphere itself is a bad conductor, the more so the drier it is, the electric matter attacks the small aqueous particles which are detained in it by means of the latent heat. These, being unable to bear the impetus of the fluid, throw out the latent heat, which easily escapes, and thus makes a kind of vacuum in the electrified part of the atmosphere. The consequences of this are, that the aqueous particles, being driven together in a large quantity, become visible, and the sky is covered with clouds; and if there is no resistance in the atmosphere, it will drive them away. But if the atmosphere round the cloud is exceedingly electrified, and the Earth is in no condition to receive the superfluous fluid, excepting in that place which is directly under the cloud, then the whole electricity of the atmosphere, for a vast way round, will tend to that part only; and the cloud will be electrified to an extreme degree. A wind will now blow against the cloud from all quarters, more and more of the vapour will be extricated from the air by the electric matter, and the cloud will become darker and thicker, at the same time that it is in a manner stationary, as being acted upon by opposite winds; though its size is enlarged with great rapidity, by the continual supplies of vapour brought by the winds. The vapours which were formerly suspended invisibly by means of the latent heat, are now suspended visibly by the electric fluid, which will not let them fall to the Earth until it is in a condition to receive the electric matter descending with the rain. It is easy to see, however, that thus every thing is prepared for a violent storm of thunder and lightning as well as rain. The surface of the earth becomes electrified from the atmosphere; but when this has continued for some time, a zone of earth, considerably below the surface, acquires an electricity opposite to that of the clouds and atmosphere; of consequence, the electricity in the clouds being violently pressed on all sides will burst out towards that zone where the resistance is least. The vapours now having lost that which supported them, will fall down in rain if there is not a sufficient quantity of electrical matter to keep them in the same state in which they were before; but if this happens to be the case, the cloud will instantly be charged again, while little or no rain will fall; and hence very violent thunder sometimes takes place without any rain at all, or such as is quite inconsiderable in quantity. When the electricity is less violent, the rain will descend in vast quantity, especially after every flash of lightning; and great

quantities

quantities of rain will thus be conveyed to the Earth, insomuch that sometimes the drops have been observed to shine as if they were on fire, which has given occasion to the reports of fiery rain having fallen on certain occasions. If the quantity of electric matter is smaller, so that the rain can convey it all gradually to the ground, there will be rain without any thunder; and the greater the quantity of electricity, the more violent will be the rain.

From this account of the causes of rain, we may see the reason why in warmer climates the rains are excessive, and for the most part accompanied with thunder: for there the electricity of the atmosphere is immensely greater than it is with us. We may also see why in certain places, according to the situation of seas, mountains, &c. the rains will be greater than in others; and likewise, why some parts of the world are exempted from rain altogether.

If it is not in the immediate product of evaporation that rain has it source; if the vapours change their nature in the atmosphere, so as no longer to be sensible to the hygrometer, or the eye; if they do not become vapours again till clouds appear; and if, when clouds are formed, no alteration is perceived in the quality of the air,—we must acknowledge it very probable that the intermediate state of vapour is no other than air, and that the clouds do not proceed from any distinct fluid contained in the atmosphere, but from a decomposition of a part of the air perfectly similar to the air itself.

PHYSICIEN.

Meteorological Diary for August 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 35'. Long. 14' W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.								
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N	E	S.	W	State of wind.
1	30.28	R	60	69	4				L.	30.29	R	77	82	4				L.
2	.18	S	70	69	2	2			L.	.12	S	76	78	2	2			L.
3	29.94	S	68	62	4				L.	29.88	S	66	65	4				L.
4	.67	S	68	66	3			1	V.L.	.64	S	69	73	2			2	L.
5	.61	R	65	63.5			2	2	R.	.66	St	66	67			2	2	V.B.
6	.71	R	63	62		1		3	R.B.	.76	R	66	67			2	2	H.
7	.92	R	63	53				4	H.	.94	R	65	66				4	H.
8	.44	S	62	61.5			2	2	L.	.44	St.	67	67	2			2	B.
9	.71	R	63	64			2	2	R.B	.72	St	65	67			4		L.
10	.24	S	64	65					H.	.22	St	67	68.5			2	2	V.H
11	.68	R	62	63			2	2	V.H	.73	R	67	72			2	2	H.
12	.54	S	63	61			4		H.	.42	S	64	68			2	2	B.
13	.36	S	62	61			4		B.	.24	S	65	68			4		R.B.
14	.26	R	61	60			2	2	R.B.	.28	St	65	67			2	2	R.B.
15	.04	St	63	61			4		V.L.	.38	S	64	66			4		V.L.
16	.03	S	63	63			4		L.	.34	R	65	67			2	2	R.B.
17	.58	R	61	61				4	B.	.60	R	64	61				4	V.B.
18	.81	R	60	60.5	2			2	B.	.78	S	61	56				4	B.
19	.72	St.	60	57	3			1	B.	.72	St	60	61	3			1	V.B.
20	.75	R	59	59	3			1	B.	.78	R	62	61	3			1	B.
21	.83	R	59	61				4	R.B.	.84	R	62	64	3			1	B.
22	.92	R	59	58	3			1	R.H	30.00	St.	60	59	2			1	R.H
23	30.13	R	58	55	2			2	B.	.13	St	60	62	3			1	B.
24	.18	St	60	60	2			2	L.	.17	S	61	63	4				V.L.
25	.28	S.	6..5	59	3			1	V.L	.28	St.	60	61	4				V.L.
26	.34	R	61	59					V.L.	.28	S	64	70			2	2	V.L.
27	.01	S	60	61			4	2	B.	.04	S	64	67			2	2	V.B.
28	.13	R	60	60			2	2	L.	.13	St	69	72			2	2	L.
29	. 1	St	63	65			2	2	V.L.	.09	S	71	77			2	2	V.L.
30	29.8.	S	68	70			4		No.	.78	S	77	83			2	2	R.B.
31	.10		66	63.5			4	4	L.	30.00	St.	68	71				4	B.

Meteo-

Meteorological Diary for Auguſt 1804, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S	W	State of wind.	Lunar aſpects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1804.
1	30.03	R	69	68.5	2			2	V.L	30.04	St	76	77	3	1			L.	☌ ☽, ♂
2	29.95	S	65	60	2	2			L.	29.87	S	72	71.5	2	2			L.	☽ gr. Dec. N.
3	.70	S	65	64	3	1			V L	.65	S	75	79	2	2			L.	
4	.56	S	67	63 5	4				V.L	.54	S	70	72	2			2	V.L.	
5	.57	R	63	63			2	2	L.	.58	St	70	71			1	3	L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☉, ☽ in ♓
6	.65	R	62	60.5	1			3	R.B.	.72	R	07	68.5	1			3	R.B	☌ ☽ ♀
7	.81	R	59	58				4	R.B.	.83	St	66	69			1	3	R.B	
8	.38	S	61	59			3	1	R B.	.35	St	68	68	2			2	B.	☽ in Eq. D.
9	.61	R	59	57	1			3	V L	.58	S	68	69			4		V.L.	☌ ☽ ♄,
10	.30	S	62	61 5			4		B.	.35	R	66	66			1	3	R.H.	
11	.74	R	58	56			1	3	V.L	.75	St	66	67			1	3	L.	☌ ☽ ♃,
12	.46	R	60	59			2	2	V.L	.41	S	65	62			2	2	V.L	☽ gr. Lat. S.
13	.30	S	58	55			4		V.L.	.02	S	68	54.5		3	1		B.	☽, ☽ in ☌ perigee.
14	.25	R	55	52				4	V.L.	.32	St	65	65			3	1	V.L	
15	.3	S	59	57			4		L.	.35	St	62	66			2	2	No.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
16	.31	R	60	58.5			3	1	L.	.48	R	67	67			1	3	V.B.	
17	.56	R	59	57	1			3	R.B	.61	R	64	62	2			2	R.B	
18	.71	St	55	52	1			2	V.L.	.66	St	61	60	1			3	L.	
19	.55	St	57	55	2			2	L.	.56	R	62	62	3			1	L.	☽ in ♓
20	.61	R	55	51	1			3	V.L.	.63	R	59	60.5	2			2	L.	
21	.68	R	57	56	2			2	V L	.68	R	61	62	1			3	V.L	○
22	.72	R	57	55	3			1	V L.	.76	R	63	62	4				L.	☽ in Eq. A.
23	.86	R	57	54 5	4				L.	.88	R	59	61	4				L.	
24	.91	R	57	.6	2			2	V.L	.91	S	60	63	2			2	L.	
25	.84	St	57	55	3	1			L.	.92	R	60	61	4				V.L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
26	30.04	R	57	56	4				No	30.04	St	61	65.5	1			3	V L.	☽ in perigee.
27	29 97	S	57	56				4	V.L	29 91	S	66	67			1	3	L.	
28	.92	R	61	60				4	No	.94	St	69	70			1	3	V L.	☾,
29	.92	S	61	59.5				4	No.	.90	S	67	70.5			4		V.L.	☽ Gr. Dec. N.
30	.70	S	65	65			4		No.	.67	S	74	79			3	1	V.L	☌ ☽ ♂
31	.83	R	66	63 5	1			3	L.	.8	St	69	69	1			3	No.	
	29.67			10.00	58.19	37	4	27	56	29.67			65.67	66.67	37	8	26	53	

Some days during the ſhowery weather this month, the Sun was quite free from ſpots; and whenever any appeared during this ſtormy time, they were ſcarcely viſible, and having no *penumbra*. On the 22nd. I ſaw a fine ſpot juſt making its appearance, having a beautiful *penumbra*; after two or three days advance on the diſk, it appeared to be divided into two parts; there were two other well-defined *maculæ*, which made their appearance about the ſame time, on the 29th the large ſpot was about the middle of its path; it is conſiderably South of the Equator. Several others continue to come in view. The undulation of the air was very great ſome days; which ſeems to ariſe from the unequal diſtribution of heat through the atmoſphere; as a change of temperature moſtly happens quickly after ſuch a phenomena.

T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Dartmouth, July* 15.

AS "Phyſician," (p. 524) requeſts, from any perſon that can furniſh it, ſome information on that ſeemingly undetermined queſtion, whether the Swallow is really a bird of paſſage or not; and as I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving theſe birds in autumn to proceed in great numbers in a Southerly direction, both acroſs the Britiſh Channel, and alſo acroſs the Streights of Gibraltar, without one flock, or one bird in them flocks, at that time making one retrograde motion; I am, for my own part, fully convinced, that though there

there may now and then be a ſolitary inſtance diſcovered of their remaining in this country in a ſtate of torpidity during our winter, they, generally ſpeaking, do migrate to ſome warmer climate, probably Africa, till the return of a milder ſeaſon.

Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 24.

THE following account of the pariſh of Cudham in Kent, is chiefly collected from printed books, all of which may not eaſily be referred to by thoſe who may wiſh to examine them. The additions are made by the preſent

VICAR OF CUDHAM.

Living diſcharged.

Clear yearly value, 38*l.* 1*s.* 10*d*—60*l.* Codam alias Cowdham, alias Cudham, V. 13*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* (St. Peter and Paul) pro vis. Ep. 2*s.* 2*d.* Valet in mans. cum gardin. 7*s.* 8*d.* Dec. lan. agn. &c. KING. Mon. Bermondſey * in Surrey olim propriet.—*Liber Regis fol.* 853.

Eccl'ia de Codeh'm 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicarius ejuſdem 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Beneficia valorem decem Marc. non excedentia nec attingentia, quorum rectores non ſunt alibi beneficiati, Vicar. de Codeham 5*l.*—*P. Nicholai Taxatio*, 1291. *f.* 6. *b. an. f.* 7. *b.*

CUDHAM.

Maneria, Eccleſie, Penſiones, &c. ad Epiſc. Roff. ſpectantes.—*Reg. Roff. fol.* 61.

De Prioriſſa de Kylburne pro Eccleſia de Codeham x^{s} ad feſtum Michaelis. *fol.* 62.

De datoribus beneficiorum Eccles. Roffen.—*Reg. Roff. fol.* 116.

Codham. Hugo pater Walkelini Maminot.—*fol.* 117.

Dedit decimam de Bertreia *fol.* 142. idem 1508.

Penſiones Ep. Roff. 1434.—*fol.* 135.

De Prioriſſa et Conventu de Kylbourne, eccleſiam de Codham Roff. Dioc. eis appropriatam obtinentibus in predicto feſto S. Michaelis, x^{s}—*fol.* 136.

De poſſeſſionibus Prioris et Conventûs, S. Andr. Roff. 1478.—*fol.* 137.

Item decimas de Bertrey, in parochia de Codham, ex dono Hamonis Maminot.—*fol.* 138.

Appropriatio Eccleſiæ de Codam.—*fol.* 264.

Monialibus de Kilbourne.

Humiliter nobis ſupplicantes quatenus attentis premiſſis miſerie compati affectu paternali, et eccleſiam parochialem de Codam predict. noſtre Dioc. ipſarum patronatus ut aſſerunt, que annuum valorem 20 marc. ſterling, non excedit ipſis et earum prioratui predicto, excepta porcione vicarie pridem ordinati in eadem appropriare, unire, et in proprios uſus concedere dignaremur.

Ad ſue hujuſmodi relevamen, ipſam eccleſiam de Codam, cum fructibus et obventionibus ejuſdem, excepta tamen porcione vicarie dicte eccleſie hactenus ordinate in eadem appropriare, &c.—*fol.* 265.

Salvis et noſtris et eccleſie noſtre Roffen. necnon Archidiaconi noſtri Roffen. juribus et conſuetudinibus in Eccleſ. de Codam predict. competentibus ac debitis et conſuetis, necnon Priori et Capitulo Roff. porcione decimarum de certis terris infra fines et limites dicte Eccleſie de Codam, predict. exiſtentibus ad ipſos priorem et Capitulum, et eorum Monaſterium ab antiquo pertinencium, et in futurum pertinere debentium. Omnibuſque juribus et pertinenciis, et conſuetudinibus quibuſcunque annua penſione x^{s} nobis, &c. in Eccl. de Codam ex cauſis inferius deſcribendis perſolvenda in omnibus 1377.—*fol.* 266.

Licentia Regia ſuper appropriatione Eccleſie de Codeham.—*fol.* 266.

Thome de Walton, Clerico, et Willielmo Topcliff, quod ipſi unam acram terre cum pertinentiis in Codam, una cum Advocatione Eccleſie ejuſdem Ville que de nobis tenentur in Capite, ut dicitur dare poſſint. Prioriſſe et Conventui de Kilborne 40. E. III.

Conceſſio decimarum de Bertreia facta Eccl. Roff. per Walchelinum Maminot. Domitian A. x. 9.—*fol.* 267.

Dimiſſio Decimarum de Manerio de Bertrey in Cowdam, Johanni Stake de Ferneberghe, et Johanni Fleming de Rouchefter de Decimis de Bertrey in Codham adquiſitum et annexum anerio de Apuldre pro 7 annis reddendo ad feſtum S. Andree. 6^{s}. 10. R. 11.—*fol.* 267.

Otford. Licentia ad manum mortuam Johanni at Walle, et Roberto William

* I do not find any authority for this Church having ever belonged to the Monaſtery of Bermondſey. By the following accounts it appears to have belonged to Begham and Kilburne Priory. And the Church of Rochefter held the Manor and lands of Bertree, or Bertrey, which Manor was annexed to Aprefield, and is not now to be aſcertained.

William dare, &c. Ade Flemyng Capellano de Apuldrefeld quatuor mercatas redditus exeuntes ex certis tenementis voc' le Rye in Otteford. Pat. 46. E. III. p. 2. m. 19 in ter' Lon.—*fol.* 518.

[This laſt article, I am inclined to ſuppoſe, belongs to Apuldrefeld, in another part of Kent, rather than Aperſeld in Codham. S. A.]

Codeham. De Dominico de Bertreia ex dono Hugonis Maminot percipimus totam decimam de omnibus garbis.—*Cuſtumale Roff. fol.* 34.

Codeham. Thomas Norwood, if his ſonne and daughters die without heirs of their bodies, then I will all the aforeſaid lands and tenements wholly ſhall remain to the ſuſtentation and reparation of the Church of Cudham for evermore. b. f. 45.—*Cuſt. Roff. fol.* 41.

Cudham. Henry Rumney. Item lego Eccleſie predicte totum proficuum tenement. quod vocatur Baylis l. iv. f. 19.

CUDHAM CHURCH, in the Iſle.
Reg. Roff. fol. 935.

On a grave-ſtone is the effigies of a woman, in braſs, with the following inſcription, in black letter:

Here lyeth buryed, Alys Waleys, ſometyme wyf unto Water Waleys of this pariſh, ſyſter unto John Alegh of Adyngton, in the county of Surrey, Squyer, ſometyme there Juſtice of the Quorum; which Alys deceſſed the xi day of July, in the yer of our Lord God M°.v°. and three. On whoſe ſoul Jheſu have mercy.

Above the figure are two eſcutcheons in braſs, with theſe arms, viz. 1ſt coat a feſſe Ermine; a ſtar in the dexter-point; 2d coat, on a chevron 3 lions rampant. (Quere, if No. 1 be the arms of Waleys, and 2 thoſe of Alegh?) Beneath the inſcription is another eſcutcheon with the arms of Wallis as above, impaling Alegh. Beneath are the effigies of ſix ſons and three daughters.

In the GREAT CHANCEL,
On adjoining grave-ſtones are the following inſcriptions:

Here lieth the body of Arnold Braſier, eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Braſier, of Old houſe, in this pariſh, who died October the 6th, 1735, aged four months and 14 days.

Alſo the body of Mr. John Braſier, youngeſt ſon of the above named John Braſier, who died January the 14th, 1761, aged 24 years.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Braſier, the wife of Mr. John Braſier of Old houſe, in this pariſh, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. Richard Hayward of Woldingham, who died the 20th of January, 1762, aged 62 years.

[Additional S. A.] On the ſame ſtone is added,

Alſo the body of John Braſier, of Old-houſe, who died the 31ſt of March, 1778, aged 83 years.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Arnold Braſier, of Old-houſe, in this pariſh, who died May the 16th, 1722, aged 67 years.

Alſo Mrs. Ann Braſier, wife of the ſaid Arnold Braſier, who died February the 26, 1735, aged 70 years.

[Additional S. A.] On adjoining grave-ſtones at the Weſt-end are theſe inſcriptions:

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Braſier, wife of Mr. William Braſier, and daughter of Mr. John Ruſſell of Godſtone, who died the 2nd of May, 1766, aged 35 years.

On the ſame ſtone,

Alſo the remains of Mr. William Braſier, who died the 3d of April, 1778, in the 72nd year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Braſier, one of the daughters of Mr. Arnold Braſier, of Old-houſe, in this pariſh, who died the 2nd of February, 1760, aged 69 years.

On the South ſide within the rails is an ancient altar tomb of ſtone, with the following Gothic letters cut in relievo within a Gothic roſe on the ſides of the tomb, but no inſcription remains. J. H. S. Raiſed on the above altar-tomb is a mural monument with this inſcription:

T. F.

Here lieth interred, Thomas Farrant, ſen. who died November the 14th, anno Domini 1680.

Thomas Farrant jun. died alſo, Auguſt the 22nd anno Domini 1680.

The age was LXII of the one, and XVII years the other.

VAULTS in the CHURCH.

[Additional S. A.] Farrant, of Grays, in this pariſh. Moxham, a reſpectable family who retired lately to this pariſh, to the enjoyment of the reward of induſtry, acquired in the ſugar-baking buſineſs in London. Ounſted, lately returned to the *dulce domum* and the ſcenes of juvenile felicity.

Near

Near this ſtone are depoſited the remains of Mrs. Ounſted, of this pariſh, who departed this life the 15th of September 1802, aged 68 years.

In the Eaſt window of the North chancel are theſe arms very ancient in coloured glaſs.—*Reg. Roff.*

1ſt. Coat, The arms of England, Gules, 3 lions paſſant, gardant Or. (now gone. S. A.)

2nd Coat, barry of 10 pieces, Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets Gules, the arms of William de Valence Earl of Pembroke.

3d. Coat, Quarterly Gules and Or.

4th. Coat, Gules, a feſſe Ermine, the arms of Wallis. [The 2nd, 3d, and 4th coats are now in the Eaſt window of the North aile. S. A.]

[Additional S. A.] The font is hexagon, lined with lead, with roſes ſimilar to thoſe on the old monument, with an eſcutcheon in the centre, but without any inſcription or arms whatever.

The Church is of great antiquity, being noticed in Domeſday, and the Ichnography very particular. There appear to have been two chancels, one for Cudham, and the other, I ſuppoſe, for Bertree, held by the Church of Rocheſter: the Southern one has been lately taken off, and made uſe of as a veſtry-room, and ſometimes as a ſchool-room. The old monument above-mentioned is under an arch between the two chancels.

The tombs and grave-ſtones in the church-yard are chiefly to the families of Braſier, Glover, Holmden, of Berris, Ward, Monk, Whiffin, Pearch—

O may I always ready ſtand,
With my lamp burning in my hand,
May I in ſight of heaven rejoice,
Whene'er I hear the Bridegroom's voice.

Jackſon, Farrant, Know, Verge, Werrcy, Towler, Wood, Alwin, Stevens, and Smith.

From the ages recorded on theſe memorials, the air appears to be healthy, as many attain the full age of man, though few exceed it.

On the South-ſide of the Church are two very large old Yew-trees, of about 30 feet * in circumference; one of them with a door would form a good gypſey's cabin.

The Regiſter of Baptiſms begins 1653.

1655. John Knoe, ſon of Roger and Ann Knoe, was baptiſed the 6th of March.

1656. † John, Henry, Rhoda, and Dorothy Portingall, of the ſame birth, were all baptized Feb. 20, being ſons and daughters to Nicol Portingall and Mathew his wife. They were all buried Feb. 24, 1656.

1786. Ann Maria, daughter of Coſmo Truppo (gente Italicus), and his wife Mary was baptized February the 10th.

The Marriage Regiſter begins 1654.

The intention of marriage between Stephen Clifford and Elizabeth Covell, was publiſhed on July 2, 16, and 23 (being three Lord's days), in the pariſh Church of Cudham; and upon the 24th of July, 1654, they were declared to be huſband and wife, according to the Act in that caſe made and provided.

1719. Mr. Henry Sandys and Madam Peſcella Sandys (daughter to Sir Richard Sandys, Bart.), both of the pariſh of Downe, were married April the 9th.

1729. Richard Ouſley of the pariſh of Downe, and Sarah Wheelock of this pariſh, were married October 6.

Regiſter of Burials begins Nov. 12, 1653, contains nothing that requires

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* Major Rooke, in an account of a large Oak in Salcey foreſt, Northamptonſhire, obſerves, that it requires 1000 years to attain a diameter of 10 feet. Yew, being of much ſlower growth than Oak, would require more ages to attain the ſame dimenſions; and, as we cannot ſuppoſe thoſe at Cudham were planted before the foundation of the church was laid, we may be induced to ſuppoſe it to have been of the 5th or 6th century, which will place it within a ſhort period after the reception of Chriſtianity in this iſland. To trace the ages of very large Yew, Oak, Walnut and Cheſnut trees would be a curious inveſtigation. A clump of venerable Yew-trees ſtand upon the hill above the ruins of Fountain Abbey, in Yorkſhire, which was founded in the 12th or 13th century; and tradition reports, that the Monks, a colony from the Abbey of Rieval, lived under their branches while the Abbey was building: they then muſt have been of great antiquity.

† Tradition reports, that ſending a boy to the Vicar, to come to baptize a parcel of children, he enquired how many there were, the boy anſwered, "three when he came, but God knows how many there may be before you get there."

to

to be noticed. That older regiſters have been kept appears from various extracts from them. S. A.

(To be continued.)

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. N° LXXV.

St. David's, *continued.*

The Cathedral.

THE ſite of the Cloiſters is on the North ſide of the church, and the interior arches attached to the North and Eaſt walls remain perfect. It is not very clear how the South ſide of the Cloiſters, abutting againſt the North aile of the church, made good their line, as no interior arches are diſcernable; large perforated buttreſſes on this ſide, indeed, appear to have rendered the continuation of a South cloiſter utterly impracticable. The Weſt wall of the Cloiſter is nearly deſtroyed; of courſe all trace of interior arches are annihilated. The wall of the North Cloiſter conſtitutes the baſement wall to the South ſide of the grand Hall to St. Mary's College, built by John of Gaunt. The aſcent into the hall is under the firſt ſtory of a ſquare Tower (groined), at the Weſt end, giving a moſt noble introduction into the Hall itſelf. The windows are very lofty, and of large dimenſions. This deſign is of the firſt claſs for elegance and true proportion; and it may be obſerved, that we who are gratified at the view of an object like this, muſt find our ſatisfaction redoubled when it is underſtood the preſent Protector of the ſacred remains ſtretched forth his arm to ſave from further dilapidation, at a certain period, the greater part of this princely erection. Below the Hall is a crypt, of a moſt curious conſtruction, highly pictureſque, and deſerving of the utmoſt care and attention. The other relics of the College are viſible in ſcattered walls, windows, &c. This pile being in a manner united to the Church by its walls, we have introduced its deſcription under the head of the Cathedral.

Plan. Taking the extreme length from Weſt to Eaſt, the Tranſepts ſtand nearly in the centre, between the two extremities, the Nave and Lady Chapel. The Porch is on the South ſide. The Nave has two ailes; in that on the North is a door-way leading without the ſite of the cloiſters: this is a circumſtance rather unuſual; as in other great churches, Glouceſter for inſtance, ſuch a paſs goes directly into the Weſt Cloiſter. The Tranſepts ſhew not any thing remarkable. Over the entrance into the Choir is the Rood-loft complete, being divided by a wall; one part for the Nave, and the other for the Choir. The ſcreen, ſupporting this Rood-loft next the Nave, has on either hand Altars (that is, their ſite), Monuments, &c. an arrangement, particularly detailed in the Antiquities of Durham Cathedral (but not exiſting there, or in any other church entirely ſo, as in the preſent inſtance.) The Choir has the original Stalls, Biſhop's throne, and a decoration, which I believe is ſeen in no other of our Cathedrals, that is, an open ſcreen immediately ſucceeding the Stalls, and which runs acroſs the Choir. Beyond this ſcreen the greater part of the Choir is continued, containing Tombs, Monuments, High Altar, &c. The North and South ailes of the Choir are unroofed and in ruins; yet not entirely ſo, as the ſurrounding walls and windows ſtand in tolerable order. Here are a profuſion of Tombs and Monuments. On the ſide of the North Aile, under a building called *the School*, is a fine vaulted Chapel, bearing the name of the Chapter-houſe. On the ſide of the South Aile is a correſponding Chapel, though ungroined and of an inferior deſign. Immediately behind the Choir is Bp. Vaughan's Chapel, the extreme length being North and South. At the Eaſt part of this chapel, the ailes of the Choir are carried round, and form an anti-chapel (groins perfect) entering into Our Lady's Chapel. This laſt Chapel bears, as in moſt other examples, the uſual fine longitudinal proportion, Weſt and Eaſt.

The Weſt front of the Church, in its preſent ſtate, as lately rebuilt. If the maxim is juſt, that "Variety is charming," then in this front are brought forward, awkward ſmatterings of many of the varied features that are to be met with in the long range of the Cathedral; a building bearing the ſtyles of more than one or two ages, according to the time its erection was in hand, or alterations made at particular periods. In this new performance, perhaps reared up in the courſe of ſome three, ſix, or nine years, inſtead of one uniform mode taken from a particular part of the main ſtructure (ſuppoſing that the original front was not *worthy* of being imitated), we behold not

not any thing that is chaſtely copied from the old work, or applied with judgment, ſo as to accord with the antient manner of ſetting out the entrance front of a religious ſtructure. Whatever might have been the form of the original elevation, I am pretty certain this *improved* front has nothing to dread of being ſtigmatized with the appellation of being a *ſervile copy*. A "Rhapſodiſt," like me, would indeed have laid himſelf open to critical cenſure, and have been found "abſurdly" drawing line for line, ornament for ornament, of the original, before demolition (as its condition, it is ſaid, rendered it neceſſary to lay all level with the earth); and have preſumptuouſly boaſted (flattering my idle imagination that I had been the builder) that my new elevation was as like the one "paſſed by," as a true Architectural Antiquary (according to my friend H. A. U.'s definition) is like a man devoid of "taſte," without "genius," and deſtitute of that firſt quality in profeſſional men, "Invention." Who does not know that taſte gives birth to *improvement*, improvement gives ſcope to genius, and genius inſpires the inventive faculties to ſtrike out that which is new, that which is ſurpriſing, and that which makes the ſkill of old workmen ſhew mean and contemptible!

Now let us ſee what our modern Architect has done! He has carried out two kind of Towers many feet beyond the upright of the work, connected in a way entirely his own, with buttreſſes on each ſide of the centre window. A "Compoſite" mixture of theſe Towers and Buttreſſes ſeem to give a finiſh to the South Weſt and North Weſt angles of the front. The door-way in the centre (we are not enabled to ſay that there were any ſide door-ways before, entering into the ſide aiſles, as conveniencies of this ſort are diſpenſed with in the preſent elevation), as far as the head-way goes, appears made ſo as to agree with the old finiſh in the interior; but all the reſt of it is ridiculous beyond expreſſion. The maſonry of this arch, and the columns ſupporting it, are after your Saxon manner. Below this arch, to the top of the Capitals, is a plain ground, whereon are laid "acroſs and athwart" (the moſt dignified emblems, when vulgarly repreſented, deſerve a vulgar illuſtration), two croſiers and a mitre "ſtuck" between them. This is a true modern piece of ſculpture, a baſs-relievo which in our Antiquities cannot be paralleled. Next, by way of ſupport to this taſteful performance, is introduced a ſecond door-way, of the Tudor faſhion, with a ſquare and pointed head conjoined. The great Weſt window, in its proportion and turn of the arch, ſeems guided by the old internal finiſhings, while the mullions and tracery are moſtly of our ingenious Architect's own creation; who has likewiſe exploded the *common* method in every window from the Saxon to the Tudor æra, of mullions and tracery receding from the face of the wall, by letting his dividing combinations of mouldings run "ſluſh" with the upright, as is cuſtomary in all modern erections. Inſtead of long upright windows to the ſide ailes, he has copied, as *much as was neceſſary*, from the circular-headed window (before itemed) in the adjoining Palace. The pediment over the Weſt window has a plain parapet; but why is this, while the towered buttreſſes are bedecked with battlements? Between the head of the great window and the point of the pediment is a croſs loop-hole (a Caſtle embelliſhment), after the refined manner of the Taviſtock * "chaſte" imitation of our Antient Architecture. We have, perhaps, deſcended too much, in particulariſing the features of this front, done according to the "Fantaſtic Order;" and it might have been better to have diſregarded it altogether, were it not that from ſuch trifling Architectural offenſives, greater violations of the like caſt might in time totally diſfigure the primitive beauties which mark the auguſt fronts of our Cathedrals and other Churches.

South ſide of the Church. At the Weſtern extremity is the return of the modern Fantaſtic front. The Nave, Porch, and Tranſept, have paſſed through little injury, or curtailment: the windows are extremely good in their proportions and tracery, and a ſimple parapet terminates the height of the walls. The great Tower in the centre of the building accords well with the reſt of the deſign. The Choir is in good condition, and carries on the general work, but gives a line of battlements. The walls of the Aile of the Choir, with the outline of the windows and the buttreſſes, are tolerably preſerved:

* Taviſtock Chapel, Taviſtock Square. See vol. LXXII. p. 409, and p. 519.

ſerved: but the battlements, roof, &c. are entirely done away.

The ſituation of this Cathedral is moſt uncommon, being in an exceeding low ſpot, the ground riſing on the South (the Church-yard) nearly to the top of the great Tower. Entirely ſo the Town, which continues the aſcent to a prodigious height; that when any perſon ſtands in the High Street, the Church, in a manner, is hid from their view. This circumſtance has, indeed, already been commented on, as peculiar to St. David's.

The Eaſt end, and North ſide of the Church, come in for nearly the ſame portion of deſcription as the other elevations already gone over. The School room over the Chapter-houſe indeed occurs, which, however, has no remarkables that need illuſtration. It may alſo be hinted, that the North Aile of the Nave preſents large perforated buttreſſes, hindering, according to my obſervation above, the continuation for a South Cloiſter on this part of the building. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

SEVERAL of the principal ideas occurring in the "Purſuits of Architectural Innovation," which have lately been given by me in this Miſcellany, in alphabetical order, particularly diſcuſſed and explained under the general title of "Technical Terms," ſeem, under ſuch a banner, to have provoked the attack of a very powerful Critic (p. 630.) who has dealt about him with his grey gooſe quill the moſt deadly concluſions. Not being *fool*-hardy enough to ſtand the teſt with ſuch a redoubted champion, I am willing to enter into articles of pacification, and humbly propoſe, that, inſtead of theſe *Technical Terms* being underſtood by him, or others, as appertaining to the Architectural tribe alone, they be taken under a more comprehenſive ſenſe, and henceforth be called TECHNICAL TERMS FOR THE USE OF ANTIQUARIES, ſelected from the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. SECOND TO THE ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

WHEN the character of the Rev. John Weſley was attacked, you permitted it to be vindicated in vol. LXVII. p. 455, by the inſertion of a letter, written by one of the firſt moral and literary characters in Europe.*—As the conduct of Mr. Whitfield has been repreſented in an unfavourable light by the letters in p. 616, I truſt your candour will induce you to permit a character, little inferior to the above, to imitate his example.

COWPER was not an Enthuſiaſt; neither was he addicted to flattery; nor did he poſſeſs a diſpoſition which led him to write to pleaſe a party: ſo that the following lines on Whitfield were, without doubt, the real ſentiments of his heart. The inſertion of them will, I truſt, prove entertaining to your numerous readers, and will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. J. R.

Leuconomus (beneath well-ſounding Greek
I ſlur a name a Poet muſt not ſpeak)
Stood pilloried on Infamy's high ſtage,
And bore the pelting ſcorn of half an age;
The very butt of Slander, and the blot
For every dart that Malice ever ſhot. [miſs'd
The man that mention'd *him*, at once diſ-
All mercy from his lips, and ſneer'd and hiſs'd;
His crimes were ſuch as Sodom never knew,
And Perjury ſtood up to ſwear *all true*;
His aim was miſchief, and his zeal pretence,
His ſpeech rebellion againſt common ſenſe,
A knave when tried by Honeſty's plain rule,
And when by that of reaſon, a mere fool.
The world's beſt comfort was, his doom
was paſs'd,
Die when he might, he muſt be damn'd at laſt!
Now, Truth, perform thine office, waſtaſide
The curtain drawn by Prejudice and Pride.
Reveal (the man is dead) to wondrous eyes,
This more than monſter, in his proper guiſe.
He lov'd the world that hated him; the tear
That dropp'd upon his Bible was ſincere.
Aſſail'd by Scandal and the Tongue of Strife,
His only anſwer was a blameleſs life;
And he that forg'd, and he that threw the dart,
Had each a brother's intereſt in his heart.
Paul's love of Chriſt, and ſteadineſs unbrib'd,
Were copied cloſe in him, and well tranſcrib'd;
He follow'd Paul: his zeal a kindred flame,
His apoſtolic charity the ſame; [ſeas,
Like him, croſs'd cheerfully tempeſtuous
Forſaking country, kindred, friends, and eaſe;
Like him he labour'd, and like him content
To bear it, ſuffer'd ſhame where'er he went.
Bluſh, Calumny! and write upon his tomb,
If honeſt eulogy can ſpare thee room,
Thy deep repentance of thy thouſand lies,
Which, aim'd at him, have pierc'd th' offended ſkies,
And ſay, blot out my ſin, confeſs'd, deplor'd,
Againſt thine image in thy ſaint, O Lord!

COWPER'S Poems, Vol. I. p. 169.

Mr.

* Dr. Johnſon.

Mr. URBAN, *W. Hampton, Sept. 22.*

YOUR Correſpondent, Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham, having incautiouſly led your Readers into various errors, concerning the Croſier preſerved at York, in the paſſages quoted by you, p. 749, from his *Scarborough Tour*, I make no doubt but that he as well as they will be glad to ſee them rectified. Mr. Hutton himſelf was probably miſled by the Vergers of York Mouſter. It is a miſtake, then, that the Croſier is, or was, *carried before the Biſhop, as an emblem of honour*: on the contrary, *he carries it himſelf*, in his left hand, as his ſtaff; and a *proceſſional croſs* is appointed in the Pontifical to be carried before a Metropolitan, ſuch as the prelate of York is, as the proper emblem of his dignity. It is a miſtake that the Biſhop Smith, mentioned by Mr. Hutton, was *Confeſſor to Catherine, Queen Dowager to Charles II.*, for he reſided many years immediately preceding his conſecration at the Engliſh College of Doway, of which he was Preſident; and immediately after that event, which took place in the Queen's chapel at Somerſet Houſe, May 23, 1688, *not in* 1687, he retired into the North, where he ever afterwards reſided till his death in 1711. It is a very capital error, that he was *nominated to the See of York, though a Catholick, by James II.* His only title was that of *Biſhop of Calipolis in partibus Infidelium*, and his miniſtry was that of *Vicar Apoſtolic in the Northern diſtrict*. It is a miſtake, that Biſhop Smith's family arms appearing on the Croſier is a proof of his vanity, and of *his being pleaſed with his gaudy bauble*; for every gentleman puts his arms as his mark on the plate that belongs to him (though moſt likely this was done in the preſent inſtance by thoſe who gave him the Croſier); and every Catholic Biſhop uſes one. It is a ſtill greater miſtake, that the Hat engraved on the Croſier is an argument of Biſhop Smith's *aſpiring to the dignity of a Cardinal*. Such a premature vanity would have been the ſure method of making him miſs his ſuppoſed aim. The fact is, every modern Catholic Biſhop mounts a hat over his arms; and it ſeems Mr. Hutton is not Herald enough to diſtinguiſh between that of a ſimple Prelate and that of a Cardinal. You will recollect, Mr. Urban, about a dozen years ago, your unlearned Readers were impoſed upon by ſome wags who pretended to miſtake a ſimilar hat on the ſeal of a living Prelate for the Cardinal's hat of John de Crema, who was legate here in the 13th century. The moſt egregious error, however, of all others contained in the account before us, is, that Biſhop Smith *ſhortly after walking in grand parade from the Abbey to the Cathedral, with this rich Croſier before him, it was forcibly ſeized and taken away by a party headed by Lord Darnley*. No ſuch parade ever took place at York, even during the ſhort remaining period of James's reign; on the contrary, Biſhop Smith contented himſelf with the private ſervice performed in the Catholic Chapel at York, and cautiouſly avoided every ſymptom of public oſtentation; the ſeizure took place ſome time after the Revolution; and the nobleman in queſtion was *lord Dally*, not lord *Darnley*. The true account of the tranſaction is contained in *Milner's Hiſtory of Wincheſter, Vol. I. p. 440.* "He," Dr. James Smith, "conducted himſelf with great circumſpection and prudence after the Revolution: nevertheleſs, a nobleman, who reſided in his neighbourhood, in Yorkſhire, underſtanding that he was poſſeſſed of a rich Croſier, and preſuming that every kind of violence was lawful againſt a Catholick, ſtopped him upon the road, and, finding the ſaid Croſier in his baggage, carried it off in triumph, and depoſited it in the treaſury of York Mouſter, where it is ſhewn at the preſent day."

You will eaſily gather from what has been ſaid above, why Drake has not recorded Dr. Smith among the Archbiſhops of York: becauſe, in fact, he was never even nominated to that See. It ſeems, however, that he likewiſe, as quoted by you, has led your Readers into an error, where he ſays, that "the See of York was kept vacant by James II. two years after Dolben's death in 1686, for reaſons not to be approved of, and filled by William III. with Lamplugh in 1688." The fact is, that Lamplugh was removed from Exeter to York by James himſelf, in conſequence of the extraordinary zeal he profeſſed in his cauſe againſt the Prince of Orange; though, on the ſucceſs of the latter, he took with the tide, and became equally warm in the demonſtration of his loyalty to him. See *Richardſon's folio edition of Godwin's Comment de Præſul. Angl. art.* Lamplugh. M.

156. *The Life of* Poggio Bracciolini. *By the Rev.* William Shepherd.

MR. Roſcoe's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Medici prompted Mr. S. a Diſſenting ſchoolmaſter at Liverpool, to inveſtigate the life of a contemporary man of letters, more generally known by the name of Poggius Florentinus, to whom the learned world is indebted for the recovery of ſo large a part of the remains of antient literature. Son of a notary and uſurer, he ſucceſsfully applied himſelf to the ſtudy of Latin and Greek; his literary reputation introduced him to the notice of Boniface IX. who placed him as writer in the Apoſtolical Chancery, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Italy was convulſed by war and faction, and the ſchiſm of the popes was at its height. He attended, as ſecretary, John XXII. to the Council of Conſtance, who was by that Council depoſed. At that place, 1415, died Manuel Chryſoloras, the firſt of the learned emigrants from Conſtantinople, who improved Poggio in antient literature, and enabled Vergerius to give a Latin tranſlation of Arrian's Hiſtory of Alexander's Expedition. John Huſs ſuffered martyrdom at this Council; and Poggio witneſſed the execution of Jerome of Prague there. Having full leiſure from pontifical ſervice, he undertook a ſearch after MSS. in the adjacent monaſteries; the reſult of which was, the diſcovery of a perfect copy of Quintilian's treatiſe on Oratory; Cicero's Orations for Cecina; two againſt Rullus, in defence of the Agrarian law; a third to the people, againſt that law; one againſt Piſo; two others, for Rabirius and Roſcius, are torn from the volume which contains the other five in the Florentine library: Silius Italicus; Lactantius, *De irâ Dei & de opificio hominis*; Vegetius *de re militari*; Nonius Marcellus; Ammianus Marcellinus; Lucretius, Columella, and Tertullian; Frontinus, *de aquæductis*; Firmicus's *mathematica*, 8 books; and, by the help of his friends, 12 more comedies of Plautus; fragments of Aulus Gellius, and Petronius Arbiter, and Calpurnius' Bucolica. "In the courſe of his inveſtigations he once entertained hopes of recovering the loſt decads of Livy. A Swede, of the name of Nicolaus, had ſolemnly aſſured him that he had ſeen a perfect copy of Livy's Roman Hiſtory in a monaſtery of Ciſtercian monks in Hungary. He immediately applied, by letter, to Niccolo Niccoli, not doubting but he could perſuade Coſmo de Medicis to diſpatch one Gherardo de Buſis to the monaſtery where the MS. was ſaid to be depoſited. He was alſo in hopes that Cardinal Urſini would ſend a confidential agent to procure this valuable work; but he was diſappointed. The teſtimony of Nicolaus the Swede being, a few years afterwards, corroborated by another traveller, Poggio wrote to Leonello d'Eſte, Marquis of Ferrara, giving him an account of the information, and intimating that, though the authority on which it reſted was not of the higheſt nature, ſtill it was worthy of attention. Whether Leonello was induced, by Poggio's letter, to inſtitute any enquiry after the MS. cannot, perhaps, now be aſcertained; certain it is that the learned ſtill lament the imperfect ſtate of the hiſtory of Livy*." (p. 113.) He had at one time conceived hopes of obtaining, from a German monk, a copy of the works of Tacitus; theſe hopes were likewiſe fruſtrated; but, during the pontificate of Leo X. five books of his hiſtory were found in Germany †, and preſented to the Pontiff, and by him to the Laurentian library. Among the literary characters whoſe applauſe animated Poggio to perſevere in his reſearches after the loſt writers of Antiquity, a place of diſtinguiſhed honour is due to Ambrogio Traverſati, educated in a Camaldoleſe convent at Florence (whoſe library was well furniſhed with books), and, foſtered by Niccolo Niccoli, he aſſiduouſly employed a conſiderable portion of his time in multiplying the copies of the claſſical authors; and his elegant tranſcripts of the works which Poggio had reſcued from obſcurity at once teſtified his love of literature and the high eſtimation in which he held the labours of his friend.

Poggio's proſpects of preferment terminated on the death of his friend Cardinal Zabarella, who died at Conſtance in 1417; and, ſoon after, Martin V. was elected pope, and put an end to the famous ſchiſm of the Weſt, and the Council broke up,

* Mehi præf. p. xlvi—li. Poggii epiſtolæ lvii. ep. xxx.

† Corby or Corvey; the *fix* firſt books of Annals. Brotier's pref.

without

w thout effecting the reformation of the Church. Poggio retired to England, on an invitation from Bp. Beaufort. Dr. Henry pronounces this period one of the darkeſt in the whole ſeries of the Britiſh annals; and Poggio, grieved by the compariſon of it with his own country, returned to partake of the triumph of the diſcovery, by the Biſhop of Lodi, of a very antient copy of various works of Cicero: the three books *de Oratore* entire, Brutus *de claris Oratoribus*, and the *Orator ad Brutum*. Nobody could be found at Milan who was able to read the character in which theſe treatiſes were written. But Coſmo of Cremona, a ſcholar of excellent accompliſhments, decyphered and copied the treatiſe *de Oratore*; and the celebrated Flavio Biondi undertook and ſoon accompliſhed the taſk. From theſe tranſcripts copies were ſpeedily multiplied, and diſperſed all over Italy, while Poggio was waiting with the utmoſt impatience for one to be ſent to him in England. (pp. 130—133.) He was weary of his reſidence there; and, as he conſcientiouſly declined the clerical life, and does not appear to have taken orders, he probably diſpoſed of his preferment. He accepted the office of ſecretary to Pope Martin V. after his return from England. Of our nobility he gives this account: "The nobles of England deem it diſgraceful to reſide in cities, and prefer living in retirement in the country. They eſtimate the degree of a man's nobility by the extent of his eſtates. Their time is occupied in agricultural purſuits, and they trade in wool and ſheep, not thinking it at all derogatory to their dignity to be engaged in the ſale of the produce of their lands. I have known a wealthy merchant, who had cloſed his mercantile concerns, veſted his money in land, and retired into the country, become the founder of a noble race; and I have ſeen him freely admitted into the ſociety of the moſt illuſtrious families. Many perſons, alſo, of ignoble blood have been advanced to the honours of nobility by the favour of their ſovereign, which they have merited by their warlike atchievements *." In his *Hiſtoria diſceptativa convivialis* he relates another trait of the manners of our foreſathers, which he records as an inſtance of their politeneſs †. A ſplenetic traveller would probably have quoted it as a proof of their love of good living. "The Engliſh," ſays he, "if they have met with any one at whoſe table they have dined, even though the rencountre ſhould take place ten days after the feaſt, thank him for his good entertainment; and they never omit this ceremony, leſt they ſhould be thought inſenſible of his kindneſs."

Pope Martin V. took refuge at Florence, where his opponent, John XXII. died, and was buried *. A council was held at Pavia, and transferred to Siena; diſſolved, and a new one ſummoned, ſeven years after, at Baſil. The reformers of Bohemia maintained a war againſt the Emperor Sigiſmund four years under Ziſca, and, after he was carried off by the plague, under Procopius. Martin proclaimed a cruſade againſt the hereticks, and commiſſioned Cardinal Beaufort to raiſe troops in England, though checked by Humphry Duke of Glouceſter by a proteſt printed in Appendix to Browne's *Faſciculus*, 618, and required him to march to the aſſiſtance of the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France; after which, the Biſhop proceeded into Bohemia, where his troops were defeated; and the Pope died three years after, having ſeen the termination of the ſchiſm of the Weſt by the promotion of the laſt opponent to the biſhoprick of Majorca.

Poggio was purſuing his ſtudies at Rome, and publiſhed, with much diffidence, his dialogue on Avarice, 1429, regretting that he had not yet made a ſufficient progreſs in the Greek language to be able to preſent to the publick, what was at that time held in the higheſt eſtimation, a verſion of any of the Grecian Claſſicks. In the introduction he mentions a converſation that had paſſed about a famous itinerant preacher, and takes occaſion thence to cenſure the "ſelf-conſtituted inſtructors" of his time, whoſe preaching was more ſet off by *action* than any thing elſe. He was employed to write them down, by preventing the founding convents of their order. In one of his letters he obſerves, that he cannot help thinking that the benevolence of many perſons is too great, who prefer the public good to their private intereſt, and who, through their anxiety for the

* Poggii Opera, p. 69. † Ib. p. 36.

* In detecting the error of making him John XXIII. the ſtory of Pope Joan is canvaſſed and done away.

ſalvation

ſalvation of others, loſe their own ſouls. We have ſeen many, in our own time, who, from an over-weight of charity, over-burthened with benevolence to the world at large, contract a ſplenetic habit of mind, and contempt and diſcontent of thoſe who differ from them. Such perſons being, or thinking themſelves, too good to live in the world, one could wiſh, with Poggio, "they would retire to woods and deſarts, where they might attain to the perfection of holy living, rather than run ſuch riſk of falling into temptation." He attacked theſe peſts of ſociety in a dialogue on Hypocriſy, a compoſition which abounds in the keen ſarcaſms of poliſhed wit, and in acute obſervations on the human character; and, on account of the boldneſs with which he inveighs againſt the evil practices of pretenders to uncommon ſtrictneſs in the obſervation of religion, has been ſuppreſſed by the editors of his works, but preſerved and circulated by the induſtrious zeal of Proteſtantiſm, in *Faſciculus rerum expetendarum & fugiendarum*, by Orthuinus Gratius of Deventer, at Cologne, 1535, and republiſhed, with conſiderable additions, at London, by Edward Brown, 1689; at which period the avowed predilection of James II. for the Roman Catholic doctrines had given alarm to the zealous Proteſtants of England. His remonſtrance againſt the folly and wickedneſs of the monaſtic life ſavours more of the eighteenth than the fifteenth century, and is drawn up in the ſpirit of a Gallic *Œconomiſte* rather than in the ſtyle of a Secretary to the Sovereign Pontiff. "In modern times enthuſiaſts have the audacity, whilſt they make a public acknowledgment of groſs violation of the duties of morality, to proclaim their confidence that their ſins are forgiven, and to declare their firm perſuaſion, that, whatever may be the complexion of their future conduct, they cannot forfeit the favour of the Almighty *. Though it would be unjuſt to charge theſe men with an imitation of the actions of the ſanctimonious Venetians, whoſe vile deeds are recorded by Poggio, certain it is that their principles, if carried into practice, would grant a licence even to theſe flagrant acts of wickedneſs. Thus, in the wide circle of immorality, there is a point where the extreme of enthuſiaſm and the extreme of libertiniſm meet together. When Reaſon is ſhaken from her throne, the Paſſions make even Religion herſelf the promoter and inſtrument of Vice." (p. 184.)

During the courſe of the fifteenth century the peace of moſt of the cities of Italy was continually diſturbed by the intrigues of rival families, who diſputed with each other the diſtribution of municipal honours, and the poſſeſſion of civil power. On the acceſſion of Eugenius IV. to the Papal chair, the contentions of the two oppoſite factions gave riſe to diſorder and tumult in Rome; and the imprudent avarice of the Pope expoſed his capital to the miſeries of civil diſcord. He raſhly ran the hazard of involving himſelf in war with the Duke of Milan. Cardinal Julian, his legate in Germany, carried on a cruſade againſt the Bohemians, and were defeated. Poggio conſoled the Cardinal, who, retorting on him his irregular life and ſpurious offſpring, Poggio was not a whit behind him in his reply. Angeletto, Cardinal of St. Mark, did not benefit much by Poggio's advice. The loquacity of this incorrigible eccleſiaſtick continually betrayed his folly; nor was this the worſt part of his character, which was thus drawn after his death: "Damnabat quidam multis verbis vitam & mores Angelotti Cardinalis defuncti. Fuit enim rapax & violentus ut cui nulla eſſet conſcientia. Tunc ex aſſantibus unis, "Opinor, inquit, diabolum jam voraſſe & cacaſſe eum ſæpius ob ſcelera ſua." Alter vir facetiſſimus, "Adeo mala caro ejus fuit inquit, ut nullus dæmon quantumvis bono ſtomacho, illam præ nauſea comedere auderet." (p. 205.) The Council of Baſil was now convened by the Legate, and the Pope looked forward toward it with no ſmall degree of apprehenſion. He endeavoured to transfer it to Bologna; but he was ſummoned before it, and his non-appearance voted contumacious, and himſelf ſuſpended from the adminiſtration of all pontifical functions, both in ſpirituals and temporals. Poggio in vain attempted to bring over Julian to his intereſts; the Emperor Sigiſmund, his protector, received the imperial crown from his hands in the Vatican. In the mean time the Papal territory was invaded by various factions; the rebellious Romans beſet his reſidence; hi

* The like pretenſions of contemporary enthuſiaſts have been occaſionally touched upon in our Miſcellany. EDIT.

his ſervants were diſperſed, and Poggio taken priſoner, and obliged to purchaſe his liberty at the expence of a ſum of money, which the narrowneſs of his income rendered it very inconvenient for him to pay. He went to Florence, whence his illuſtrious protector, Coſmo di Medici, had lately been baniſhed by the intrigues of faction. Filelfo, who had been ſecretary to the embaſſy from Venice to Conſtantinople, and envoy from the Emperor John Palæologus to the Sultan, and brought from Conſtantinople a noble collection of Greek literature *, without meeting with the encouragement he expected, reduced him to read lectures at Bologna till it was inveſted by the Pontifical army, and he with difficulty eſcaped to Florence, where he read lectures on the Claſſicks, and imprudently ſided with the party againſt Coſmo, who, being recalled within a year after his expulſion, Filelfo withdrew to Siena. Here he carried on an inveterate ſatirical conteſt with Poggio. The Romans at length ſubmitted to the arms of the Pontiff, who concluded a peace with his enemies. But the Council of Baſil extending their reformation to his claims, he determined to ſeize the firſt opportunity of throwing off its yoke. Poggio purchaſed a villa in the pleaſant diſtrict of Valdarno, in the Tuſcan territories, where he made a collection of ſtatues. During his long reſidence in Rome he aſſiduouſly viſited its monuments of imperial magnificence, examining their ruins with ſuch minute accuracy that he became familiarly acquainted with their conſtruction, uſe, and hiſtory †. He drew up an elaborate compariſon between Julius Cæſar and Scipio Africanus, giving the preference for virtue to the latter, though by no means inferior to him in the fame of his military exploits. He now married, December 1435, Vaggia, not 18, the daughter of Ghino Manente de Bondelmonti, with a portion of 600 florins. From various detached paſſages in his correſpondence with his friends it appears that Poggio was not diſappointed in his hopes of conjugal felicity, and that his connexion with Vaggia was a ſource of comfort to his declining years. However, it was not in his power to provide for his miſtreſs and four ſurviving out of fourteen children by her. Vaggia brought him a ſon in 1488. Soon after this he committed to his friend Niccolo Niccoli the publication of his letters, which was one of the laſt acts of friendſhip he experienced from him. Niccoli was not only a tranſcriber but a correctior of many Latin MSS. of the Claſſicks recovered by Poggio.

The Council of Baſil continuing hoſtile to Eugenius, he tranſferred it, firſt to Florence, and then to Ferrara, and then back to Florence, whither the deputies of the Greek Church repaired, and a reconciliation of the Greek and Latin Churches took place July 6. "On this memorable day the great work of the Union of the two Churches was in appearance completed by the aſſent of the Grecian deputies to a decree whereby the diſputed points, the diſcuſſion of which had for ſo long a time excited diſcord between the two grand diviſions of the Chriſtian community, were decided by the concurrence of the higheſt authorities. The points in queſtion were, 1. whether leavened or unleavened bread ſhould be uſed in the Communion of the Body of Chriſt; 2. whether the ſouls in purgatory were purified by elemental fire; 3. whether the Biſhop of Rome was the ſuperior head of the Church; and, 4. whether the Holy Spirit proceed from the Father and the Son, or from the Son only. On the three firſt of theſe the Greeks aſſented, without any pertinacity of oppoſition to the dogmas of their Latin brethren. The fourth afforded matter of acute and lengthened diſputation; and the ſubjugation of the prejudices of the learned eccleſiaſticks of Conſtantinople called forth not only the polemic ſkill of the moſt irrefragable doctors of the Latin Church, but alſo the political talents of the ableſt negociators of the Roman Court. Vanquiſhed by intrigue rather than by argument, perſuaded rather than convinced, the attendants of Palæologus, with the exception of two obſtinate theologians, concurred in the decree, which announced to the Chriſtian world that the word *filioque* was

* Including Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plutarch, Polybius, Strabo, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis, Ælian, Heſiod, Pindar, Aratus, Euripides, Theocritus, Callimachus, Ariſtotle, Plato, Theophraſtus, Demoſthenes, Æſchines, Suidas, &c.

† His Catalogue of them, in the intereſting Proœmium to his dialogue *de varietate Fortunæ*, is inſerted in the 71ſt chapter of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

was legally inſerted in the Nicene Creed, that there is a purgatory of fire, and that the body of Chriſt is to be made of unleavened bread. This decree having been ſolemnly promulgated, the Greeks quitted Florence Aug. 26, and returned to Conſtantinople. (p. 333.) The Council concluded their proceedings with depoſing Eugenius, and electing as his ſucceſſor Amedeus, Duke of Savoy, who had reſigned his ſceptre, and retired to a hermitage. Cardinal Julian had been reconciled to Eugenius, by the aſſiduous endeavours of Ambrogio Traverſati, who is celebrated for his knowledge in the Hebrew Scriptures, and his uncommon proficiency in the Greek language. He tranſlated many of the Greek fathers; but Diogenes Laertius is the only profeſſed author whoſe works he illuſtrated by a Latin verſion. Lorenzo di Medici dying 1440, Poggio, who loſt in him a ſincere friend, ready to ſympathize in his cares, and aſſiſt him in his diſtreſſes, haſtened to celebrate the virtues of his deceaſed friend, in an eulogium addreſſed to Carlo Aretino. Paſſing over the military conteſts of the times, and the deaths of Leonardo Aretino, the ableſt ſcholar of his age, and tranſlator of many Greek writers into Latin, and Cardinal Julian, and Poggio's eulogia on both*, we come to the death of Eugenius, 1447, and his eulogium was pronounced by the Biſhop, and the Cardinal Sarzana afterwards elected his ſucceſſor, by the name of Nicolas V. diſtinguiſhed by his exemplary conduct and his patronage of learned men, among whom Poggio was not forgotten, and he publiſhed his dialogues on the Viciſſitudes of Fortune and on Hypocriſy. The fourth book of the former contains an account of Perſia and India, collected from the narrative of N. Conti, a Venetian, who, in a peregrination of 25 years, penetrated into the regions beyond the Ganges, and, having been obliged to abjure the Chriſtian faith, obtained of Pope Eugenius IV. the remiſſion of his ſin of apoſtacy. He alſo drew up a Philippic againſt the rival Pope, Amedeus, and the Council of Baſil, and tranſlated in Latin Diodorus Siculus, printed at Bononia in 1472, and an abridgment of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, in ſix books, of which his ſon Jacopo publiſhed an Italian tranſlation at Florence, 1521. The plague driving to Florence the multitudes aſſembled at Rome for the Jubilee, 1450, Poggio publiſhed his *Liber Facetiarum*, or collection of jocoſe tales, which has gone through nine editions, and ſome of the ſtories in which correſpond with the *Tableaux ou Contes des XII & des XIII Siecle*. Poggio was choſen chancellor of the Tuſcan republick on the death of Carlo Aretino, 1453, and quitted the Roman chancery, in which he had held ſituations of confidence and dignity for 51 years. Nicolas V. died 1455. Poggio had maintained a long quarrel with Fr. Filelfo, and when he came to Florence engaged in one with Laurentius Valla, "who appears to have poſſeſſed that ſuperiority of intellect above his contemporaries which, when united to a warm temper, and a propenſity to diſputation, never fails to draw down upon the inquiſitive the hatred of fanaticiſm." (p. 466.) Poggio publiſhed a work, *De Miſeriâ humanæ conditionis*, a tranſlation of Lucian's Aſs, adopted by Bourdaloue, in his edition of the

* On the former was placed the following ſimple epitaph, in the church of Santa Croce:

Poſtquam Leonardus e vitâ migravit,
Hiſtoria luget, Eloquentia muta eſt;
Ferturque Muſas tum Græcas tum Latinas
Lacrimas tenere non potuiſſe.

The latter loſt his life by baſely inculcating the breach of treaty with the Turks, which Poggio, however, did not ſeem to diſapprove. Julian, when legate in England, in a numerous aſſembly of prelates, uttered a vehement invective againſt the ſtatutes which had been enacted in parliament with a view of reſtraining the authority of the Court of Rome, and admoniſhed his auditors to yield obedience to the pope rather than to the laws of their country; "a proceeding," ſays Poggio, "attended with great peril in a land the inhabitants of which were not accuſtomed to ſuch boldneſs," though it procured him the cardinal's hat. "His ſteady forbearance in refuſing to enrich himſelf by the acceptance of preſents, which Poggio records with enthuſiaſtic applauſe, is a legitimate ſubject of commendation—but his zeal in a cauſe of proſelytiſm is an indication of a narrow mind; and the treachery which ſignalizes the laſt official act of his life fixes on his memory an indelible ſtain. So baſe indeed was his conduct on this occaſion, that his end may be pointed out as an inſtance of the ſignal vengeance which awaits the perfidious violators of ſolemn treaties." (p. 402.)

works

works of that intereſting author. His laſt literary work was the Hiſtory of Florence, in eight books, in which he aims at higher praiſe than that of a mere chronicler of facts, and enlivens his narrative by the graces of oratory. He died Oct. 30, 1459, and was buried in the church of Santa Croce at Florence, and had a ſtatue erected to him in the front of the church of S. Maria del Fiore, which, when the façade was altered by Franceſco, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, was removed to another part, where it now compoſes one of the groupe of the Twelve Apoſtles.

"It was with juſtice the Florentines held the name of Poggio in reſpectful remembrance. Inſpired by a zealous love of his country, he had conſtantly prided himſelf on the honour of being a citizen of a free ſtate; and he neglected no opportunity which preſented itſelf of increaſing and diſplaying the glory of the Tuſcan republick. And this end he moſt effectually promoted by the ſplendour of his own accompliſhments. He ſo faithfully improved the advantages which he enjoyed in the courſe of his education in the Florentine univerſity, that, among the multitudes of learned men who adorned his age, he occupied a ſtation of the higheſt eminence. His admiſſion into the Roman chancery, and his continuance in offices of confidence under eight ſucceſſive pontiffs, afford an ample proof, not only of his ability in buſineſs but alſo of his fidelity and integrity. Honoured by the favour of the great, he did not ſacrifice his independence at the ſhrine of power, but uniformly maintained the ingenuous ſentiments of freedom. The whole tenor of his writings evinces that he united to the accompliſhments of literature an intimate knowledge of the world: and many paſſages might be quoted from his works, to prove that the eye of his mind ſurveyed a wider intellectual horizon than fell to the lot of the age in which he lived. He was warm and enthuſiaſtic in his friendly attachments, and was duteouſly eager to diffuſe the renown of thoſe he loved. But acute ſenſations are not productive of ſignal virtues alone; they too frequently betray mankind into capital errors. Poggio was as energetic in the expreſſion of reſentment, as he was enthuſiaſtic in the teſtimonies of his eſteem. The licentiouſneſs which diſgraced the early part of his life, and the indecent levity which occurs in ſome of his writings, are rather the vices of the times than of the man. Theſe circumſtances did not deprive him of the countenance of the greateſt eccleſiaſticks; they did not cauſe him to forfeit the favour of the pious Eugenius, or of the moral and accompliſhed Nicolas V. He ſeems, indeed, to have recommended himſelf to moſt of thoſe with whom he maintained a perſonal intercourſe by the urbanity of his manners, by the ſtrength of his judgment, and by the ſportiveneſs of his wit. As a ſcholar, Poggio is entitled to diſtinguiſhed praiſe. By aſſiduous ſtudy he made a conſiderable proficiency in the Greek language, and became intimately converſant with the works of the Roman claſſic authors. In ſelecting as his exemplar in Latin compoſition that moſt elegant of all models, the ſtyle of Cicero, he manifeſted the diſcernment of true taſte. His ſpirited endeavours to imitate this exquiſite model were far from being unſucceſsful. His diction is flowing, and his periods are well balanced. But, by the occaſional admiſſion of barbarous words and unauthoriſed phraſeology, he reminds his readers that, at the time when he wrote, the iron age of literature was but lately terminated. His moſt ſtriking fault is diffuſeneſs—a diffuſeneſs which ſeems to ariſe not ſo much from the difficulty which he experienced in clearly expreſſing his ideas. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that he did not, like many modern authors, who are celebrated for their Latinity, ſlaviſhly confine himſelf to the compilation of centos from the works of the antients. In the proſecution of his literary labours he drew from his own ſtores; and thoſe frequent alluſions to the cuſtoms and tranſactions of his own times, which render his writings ſo intereſting, muſt, at a period when the Latin language was juſt reſcued from the groſſeſt barbariſm, have rendered their compoſition peculiarly difficult. When compared with the works of his immediate predeceſſors, the writings of Poggio are truly aſtoniſhing. Riſing to a degree of elegance to be ſought for in vain in the rugged Latinity of Petrarca and Coluccio Salutati, he prepared the way for the correctneſs of Politiano, and of the other eminent ſcholars whoſe gratitude has reflected ſuch ſplendid luſtre on the character of Lorenzo de Medici." (pp. 485—487.)

157. The

157. *The Revelation of* St. John *compared with itself and the Rest of the Scripture. By* John Marten Butt, *M. A. Student of* Christ Church. *The Second Edition, revised and corrected.*

THIS work has gone through two editions, and the present is much altered from the former; both have the same appendix and notes: but the drift of both is to *harmonize* the apocalyptical visions, and to propose a new translation of many passages. The comparisons, &c. are all made by texts alone, without giving them at length.

158. *An Address to the Electors of the Borough of* Chippenham, *in Consequence of a Verdict having been given in Favour of* Henry Guy, *in an Action brought against him for a Libel, at the Suit of* Charles Brodie.

Mr. B. is (or rather was, for, from the PS. to his pamphlet, we learn he has petitioned to be discharged from that office) a wool-broker, and a candidate to represent the borough of Chippenham, on the resignation of Mr. Hudyer, and he is opposed by Mr. John Maitland, of Basinghall street, whose pretensions are supported by Henry Guy. "To those who are acquainted with the acrimony with which opposite tion electioneering interests are too frequently maintained, it will be a subject less of surprise than of regret, that party-spirit can so entirely extinguish every regard to decency, and every sentiment of truth, candour, and moderation."

159. *A Sermon, preached on the Day appointed to be observed as a Fast,* Oct. 19, 1803. *By the Rev.* John Clarke, *LL.B.*

A PLAIN and animated discourse, from Nehemiah iv. 14; but in what church or chapel delivered we are not told.

160. *A Continuation of the Annual Meteorological Register kept at* Mansfield Wood house, *from the Year* 1802 *to the End of the Year* 1803. *By* H. R.

WE are happy once more to meet our old friend at his meteorological studies, uninfluenced by the *excess of cold* or the *sudden transitions in the temperature of the air* in the last year, in which "the prognostic signs of the weather from the barometer greatly failed—probably by the rain having imbibed a large portion of the electric fluid in the lower atmosphere; by which means there could be a greater pressure on the mercury in the cistern of the barometer, which would make it rise in the tube when, according to the principles of meteorology, it should have fallen. Though the Summer was cold, it was productive of fine crops of every kind of grain; and the weather during harvest was remarkably fine. The only remarkable occurrence is a threatened appearance of an infernal and transitory meteor, which, with its diabolical satellites, have already laid waste a great part of Europe, and now, in its Northern course of devastation, threatens the destruction of this happy island by storm and fire; but we may hope, under the protection of Divine Providence, that the thunder of British cannon, by sea and land, will cause this destructive and inflammable meteor to burst and end in *vapour*."

161. *The probable Effects of the Peace with Respect to the Commercial Interests of* Great Britain: *being a brief Examination of some prevalent Opinions.*

THIS is a disquisition which our scanty limits will not allow us to pursue through eight queries and answers, and a body of notes, and an appendix of remarks on the exportable productions of France, and a sketch of the revenue and commerce of that kingdom previous to the Revolution. The result of the whole is, that the finances of France are in a very bad situation; and those of England only require the adoption of every measure which can give stability to our system of revenue and finance, as the sources of our punctuality and credit, and, in a great measure, a bond of union among ourselves.

162. *A few Words on the Unreasonableness of not attending to the* Christian *Religion.*

BRIEF and pertinent.

163. *The Restoration of the Jews the Crisis of all Nations; or, an Arrangement of the Scripture Prophecies which relate to the Restoration of the Jews, and to some of the most interesting Circumstances which are to accompany and distinguish that important Event. With Illustrations and Remarks, drawn from the present Situation and apparent Tendency of Things, both in* Christian *and* Mahomedan *Countries. By* J. Bicheno, *M.A.*

MR. Witherby's Answer to this work, reviewed vol. LXXI. p. 830, may serve as a review of it.

164. *Re-*

164. *Remarks on the Rev. Dr.* Vincent's *Defence of Public Education; with an Attempt to state the Queſtion, Whether the religious Inſtruction and moral Conduct of the riſing Generation are ſufficiently provided for and effectually ſecured in our Schools and Univerſities? Together with the Sentiments of ſeveral Writers and others on this important Subject. By a Layman.*

BY contraſting the ſeveral writers on this controverſy, and by extracts noticed in the title-page, this writer continues the controverſy without bringing it to a general iſſue. It is eaſy to ſee of what ſchool is the man who would not only baniſh TERENCE from places of public education, but conſign him without remorſe to the *flames*.

165. *The Criſis of the Sugar Colonies; or, an Enquiry into the Objects and probable Effects of the* French *Expedition to the* Weſt Indies, *and their Connexion with the Colonial Intereſts of the* Britiſh *Empire. To which are ſubjoined, Sketches of a Plan for ſettling the vacant Lands of* Trinidada. *In Four Letters to the Right Honourable* Henry Addington, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

THIS work, we are told, was begun very early in the year, and nearly finiſhed before the publick was poſſeſſed of any intelligence reſpecting the arrival of the French expedition at St Domingo. Reaſons are aſſigned for believing that the reſtitution of the old ſlavery is the true object with which the Weſt India expedition was undertaken. The probable iſſue of it, as far as relates to the French colonies, is enquired into, and the probable conſequences of it, more immediately reſpecting Great Britain in the Weſt Indies, either of its total failure, entire ſucceſs, or the middle event of a compromiſe, and dangers to which, in either caſe, the Britiſh iſlands will be expoſed. A ſtrict neutrality between France and her colonies recommended. Means of defence that ought to be prepared in our Weſt India iſlands, and right of Parliament to make laws for the colonies, conſidered. *Thoughts on the means of ſettling Trinidada.* The vacant lands ought not to be ſettled by means of ſlavery and the ſlave-trade. The ſale of the Crown lands ought at leaſt to be deferred. *Moral* view of the queſtion of opening a new ſlave colony after the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, 1792. Innocent uſes that may be made of this iſland. Its commercial advantages. The practicability of cultivating the uncleared lands by the labour of free Negroes. General ſuggeſtions on this head.

166. *The revealed Will of God the ſufficient Rule of Men, in Seven Chapters. Vol. I. Chap. I. Introduction. Chap. II. Of the Goſpels. Chap. III. The Notion of the Almighty Father, his only Son, and Holy Spirit, deducible from the Scriptures. Chap IV. The Notion of the original State and preſent Condition of Man deducible from the Scriptures. Chap V. The Notion of the Almighty Father, his only Son, and Holy Spirit, inculcated by the Church of* England, *in her Articles, Creeds, Liturgy, and Offices. Chap. VI. The Liturgy and Offices of the Church of* England *examined, Objections ſtated, and Amendments pointed out. Chap. VII. A Catholic* Chriſtian *Liturgy propoſed, founded upon the Doctrines of* Chriſt *and his Apoſtles and conformable to their own Practice, unmixed with the Dogmas of any Sect, being the promiſed Sequel to the "Conſiderations on the Univerſality and Uniformity of the Theocracy*," by the ſame Author,* William Knox, *Eſq. formerly Under Secretary of State. 2 vols.*

MR. K's "Obſervations on the Liturgy" were reviewed vol. LIX. p. 141, which, he here ſays, are now out of print. To that review we ſhall here only add, that Mr K's views are of the beſt kind — to reconcile contending Chriſtians, and prevent them from perſecuting each other. How far his plan for promoting this is practicable, let his readers judge. We cannot, however, agree with him in lopping-off, as *marginal* readings, ſo many paſſages in the Goſpels. But perhaps it is better to leave ſuch writers to their own ſpeculations.

167. *The laſt Days of a Perſon who had been one of* Thomas Paine's *Diſciples, and who departed this Life on* Thurſday, February 10. 1804. *By* William Wait.

WE do not doubt the repreſentation here given; but we do not ſee the reaſon of concealing the name of Mr. B. who was ſo happily convinced of the error of his opinions. The converſion of Wilmot Earl of Rocheſter was not concealed; why then ſhould that of a private gentleman be?

168. *A few Obſervations on the preſent State of the Poor, and the Defects of the Poor Laws; with ſome Remarks upon Parochial Aſſeſſments and Expenditures. By the Rev.*

* Reviewed vol. LXVII. p. 48.

Henry

Henry Rae Dalley, *one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of* Essex.

MR. D. makes a proper distinction between the *speculations* of *philanthropists* and the power of carrying into execution our ancient poor laws; the relief of indigence received with gratitude and the demands of indolence. The impediments to the execution of the statute of Elizabeth arise from misconstruction of the ground of this statute, the *principle of taxation*, the *militia laws*, the *casual poor*, *passes* indiscreetly issued. *Benefit societies* have been found a good measure for providing for the necessities of age, by laying-up a certain portion of the earnings of youth: but the lavish distribution of *benevolence* has rather checked than encouraged this laudable spirit, by affording too easy access to those parish funds which Dr. Franklin so aptly termed the "bounties upon idleness." Advance of wages has rather encouraged idleness. Overseers will be found too apt to neglect their duty, and assume discretionary powers. "To their *negligence* must be ascribed the increase of paupers, the fostering of indolence, and a general disregard of all moral and religious obligations through the lower ranks of society. The decline and even contempt of a married state, and an illicit, undisguised intercourse between the sexes, as their natural consequence, may be traced to the same source. *Bastardy*, for the wholesome prevention of which there are confessedly sufficient laws in force, is now scarcely deemed a disgrace, or punished as a crime. In many parishes the base-born of paupers even outnumber their legitimate offspring; and the repetition of incontinency in the female, however frequent, is seldom corrected; the only process attended to being that of filiation, in order to shift the *onus* of the expence from one parish to another. Even their *poor-houses* are frequently known to retain pauper girls in a state of indolence until many of these also increase this public calamity. Common beggars are greatly multiplied, from the same cause of general neglect. The traveller now passes near no populous village without being assailed by this new species of parish-mendicants. These are encouraged, under that general relief which officers indiscreetly give to paupers, whose children are suffered to grow up around them without any other employ than begging of the passengers, breaking fences for fuel *, or other idle habits, which invariably attach to them through life. In dispensing parish alms there is but little discernment made between the meritorious and the unworthy; so that the best means are thus neglected of discountenancing the slothful by a marked approbation of the industrious. Certain stoppages, however small, from the former, superadded to the boons of the latter, could not fail of proving an incitement to well-doing. The appropriate time and place for the distribution of parochial relief are not duly considered, or are shamefully neglected. It should not be issued unimpressively, on any day or hour, by a deputy at a *shop*, but by one of the overseers in person at the *church*, either immediately before or after divine service. This observance of decorum would promote a stricter attendance on public worship, and inspire that sense of parochial charity and respect for its donors that the common modes of dispensation do not excite." (p. 12.) The poor of the parish advertised *to be lett*, or swept into a *work-house*; the *discretionary* power usually exercised by overseers in *levies* and *disbursements*; corresponds with their *discretionary* negligence. The increase of these assessments keeps pace with the prodigal spirit of the times, and makes the management of a parish-purse a matter of considerable importance. It creates a power unforeseen in earlier times, or a better provision had then been made to regulate and controul it. The *inequality* of *rating* is a general grievance. "Much animosity and oppression would be prevented by its being plainly stated *what is assessable property* (under its various denominations, explicitly detailed), and in *what manner it shall in future be assessed*." (p. 17.)—We pass over the waste of expenditure, the extravagant and even *false* entries,

* We are very well informed that it is a common practice for children, put out to nurse in the country by London parents, to be compelled to bring home firing for their nurses by such means, and even to take up, in their richer neighbours' names, articles of grocery, &c. at the shop where they deal. We could name a parish which claims exemption from parochial taxes for the house which they hire for their poor, under the care of their own servants, instead of putting them out to nurse.

and

and the mode of *auditing* parish accounts; all absolutely necessary to be amended before justice can be done to the poor or the rich. "The time cannot be far distant when some strong regulations must be adopted for the better conduct of parochial concerns, in which the duties of those who direct them must be submitted to a rigid inspection and controul. If it embraces these essential objects, some plain, declaratory statute, upon the 43d of Elizabeth, might sufficiently correct the chief errors which arise from *unequal levies* and *imprudent expenditures*." (p. 27.)

The remedies here proposed are, simply, that "property of every description should be invariably assessed, according to its existing value;" and that "the funds raised from such general assessment should be applicable only to the succour of the distressed poor, and the orderly government of the district or parish on which they are levied."

"It is presumed no question will arise out of this simple proposition, that, *in all practicable cases, the indigent, by kind attention, should be attached to their* OWN HOMES. Unless something be devised to restore the comfortable independency of a cottage subsistence, cultivation in England will soon become like that of a West India colony; and, if degraded under a similar vassalage, it must partake of the same consequences." (pp. 28, 29.)

Mr. D. retracts his opinion respecting Mr. Gilbert's *general houses of industry*, which he now recommends; and observes, that "an enquiry into the creditable conduct of those in Suffolk, Norfolk, and some parts of the North of England, will demonstrate the wisdom of departing from the old system." (p. 32.)

169. *The New* Cambridge *Guide; or, A Description of the University, Town, and County of* Cambridge; *containing correct and comprehensive Descriptions of the public Buildings, Colleges, Churches, Curiosities, &c. &c. Also, a concise Account of the different Orders, Degrees, Ceremonies, and Officers of the University; a List of the present University Officers, and a Variety of Articles of general Utility.*

THIS compilation professes to be more concise than the "*Description of Cambridge*," and to furnish strangers with a *Guide* more correct and more generally useful than any work of the kind that has preceded it, as well as cheaper. The author acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Raworth's "Cambridge University Calendar,"—"which has spared him an infinite deal of labour, and afforded him an appropriate and amusing introduction." The list of eminent members of Clare-hall ends with the "unfortunate Dr. Dodd;" the succession is not brought down to the fortunate Edward King, Esq. author of a complete system of castle-building, besides "Morsels of Criticism," &c. &c. &c. Sir Robert *Maunton*, at Trinity-hall, should be *Nanton*. We cannot too often repeat Mr. Baldrey's noble design of engraving the painted windows of King's college chapel, and wish him all the success his merit entitles him to. Of the window in Trinity college library it is here justly observed, that "the incongruity of the design is as absurd as could well be imagined; but the artist (Cipriani) being a foreigner, may, in some degree, stand excused for that ignorance of English history displayed by the introduction of three characters who never were contemporaries into one picture." Could not the master and fellows of this society have suggested and obviated this incongruity? Among the rarities in the Public Library we could have wished not to have seen "the curious Chinese pagoda, made of *boiled rice*, which has the appearance and consistence of marble," but is really of alabaster or talc, like innumerable other figures of the same kind to be seen in every china shop, and was here a favourite object of old Goodall the under-librarian's credulity 50 years ago.

The account of the town and principal places in the county is not uninteresting.

170. *Observations, chiefly Lithological, made in a Five Weeks Tour to the principal Lakes in* Westmoreland *and* Cumberland.

THE state of Europe preventing our author from making a second visit to the Alps, he was led to turn his views to the Apennines of his own country. Passing through Buxton, he agrees, with Faujas de St. Fond, that it is "a *cheerless*, dreary tract, and, unlike other mountainous countries, totally devoid of the picturesque." Nor is he at all partial to Manchester; to which, he thinks, "Birmingham the most preferable residence of the two, for those whose business might oblige them to resort

resort to each of those places. If it resembles London, it is Aldersgate-street and Barbican; but then the people who inhabit these last are of a somewhat genteeler stamp than those I stumbled on at Manchester." As much incense is offered to Plutus here as, in Montesquieu's time, at Genoa; and there is very great difficulty in procuring house-room in it. In the report of the population both of Stockport and Manchester there must be great fallacy. It is the opinion of many eminent men, that the air of mountains produces a peculiar animation and cheerfulness. At Keswick we have an account of the museum of Mr. Crosthwaite, and the rival one of Mr. Hutton, both abounding with curiosities and information; but the latter has the minerals, though small in number, better arranged.

Chap. V. treats of *Jade*, which, the author is of opinion, is rarely found homogeneous and unmixed with other substances, or, if any where on the globe, in Asia.

"The summit of Skiddaw is covered with a whitish shivery slate, which threatens to slide down with every gust of wind. The broken slate of this slate makes the present summit appear the ruins of others; a circumstance as extraordinary in appearance as difficult to be accounted for. It is impossible for a better description of Skiddaw to be given than this; but who can be astonished when it is from the pen of the wonderful Mrs. Radcliffe?" (p. 58.)

In chap. VII. granite is determined, by M. de Luc, "to constitute the great mass of mountains decidedly primordial; and no where is it ever seen to depart from its truly generic character, that of exhibiting no marks of its first formation. . . . It occupies a large part, and may be said to take its rise from three distinct parts of Great Britain,—Scotland, Caernarvonshire, and Dartmoor; but these granitic tracts never unite with each other, but are thoroughly separate and distinct chains. Immense plains, as well as mountains of another description, besides the Bristol channel, divide the Devonshire granite, for instance, from that of North Wales: and the Shropshire hills, which are a continuation of the latter, form no sort of union with the Staffordshire range, as might be at first supposed, but are intersected from each other by a tolerably large tract of flat country. What, however, is most worthy of remark is, that the Northern provinces of France, opposite to us, notwithstanding the intervention of the British channel, completely answer to our English counties in respect to soil, the shores of each country corresponding nearly with their opposite shores. The whole, almost, of Britanny is granite; so is Cornwall. In Normandy, as in Dorsetshire, the chalky soil begins, and continues to extend itself through Picardy towards Artois and Flanders, as the latter does into Kent. Nay more: their analogy becomes more perfect as the ocean widens. The Flemish and Dutch shores are low, flat, and marshy; so are the Eastern ones of England. Lakes in mountains are generally to be found in the neighbourhood of granite. Those in flat countries are in soils entirely alluvial. No one ever saw the char, the gwyniad, or the grayling, in the lakes of flat countries; or the burbot, the stickleback, or bream, in the Alpine; though pike, perch, eels, and even trout, are common to both. They have also their peculiar plants. No *pestilential miasmata* proceed from the Alpine lakes; and the flat country lakes are more the resort of the amphibia than the Alpine.

"The line of separation (says M. F. de St. Fond) between the limestone and the granite was always distinguished by a sort of intermediate zone, which merits all the attention of naturalists. How true is this assertion! and how well exemplified in the Eastern parts of Devon and beautiful Malvern wells!"

"To get into Yorkshire, you pass a very narrow slip between Appleby and Brough, of the British Apennines. This seems almost the narrowest part of the whole chain, not far from the place where these Apennines bifurcate, as appears from Housman's map. When you have got over this pass, and have proceeded a few miles farther into Yorkshire, the face of the country changes: it is no longer mountainous, but swells into gentle eminences; the soil is of limestone; and this kind of soil is more or less observable till you arrive in Lincolnshire, where the chalkstone strata commence, near Grantham. Surely this cannot be a continuation of the Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire hills."

This is an entertaining narrative, even to those who object that it is not strictly lithological.

171. *The*

171. *The Ground of Encouragement in the present National Danger. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Clapham, *on* Sunday, October 23, 1803 *By* John Venn, *M. A. Rector of* Clapham, *and Chaplain to the Dowager Countess of* Hereford.

TEXT, 1 Sam. xxx. 6. "In reflecting upon the diſpoſition of mind with which we ſhould view our preſent national circumſtances, it will appear that we ought to guard againſt a raſh contempt of the danger, againſt unneceſſary alarm on account of it, and againſt a confidence built on a falſe foundation." Though "he who attempts to foretell what God *will* do from what he appears to be *doing* generally expoſes his ignorance and preſumption, yet it cannot but be owned, and ſhould be acknowledged with gratitude to God, that we have far more reaſon to hope than to fear in contemplating the indications of his providence. When God is about to deſtroy a nation, he generally manifeſts, beforehand, the awful ſigns of his purpoſe: its councils are diſtracted, its rulers infatuated, and its mighty men become feeble.—To what cauſe can we attribute this general glow of patriotiſm, but to an *inſpiring ſpirit*, ſent from above by Him who has long been our guardian and defence. We are called upon this day to place an eſpecial confidence in God, on whom is our whole dependence, and to prepare for any effect which the ſhock may have upon ourſelves." Mr. V. addreſſes the Volunteers: "Armed with a good conſcience, let them go boldly and act courageouſly, relying upon the Lord. It is not his will that men ſhould ever be cowards; and in a good cauſe we ſerve Him while we fight valiantly for our country."

172. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late reverend and learned* Hugh Farmer: *to which is added, a Piece of his never publiſhed, printed from the only remaining MS. of the Author; alſo, ſeveral original Letters, and an Extract from his Eſſay on the Caſe of Balaam, taken from his MSS. ſince deſtroyed. By the late* Michael Dodſon, *Eſq.*

A STRICT compliance with Mr. Farmer's will, for the deſtruction of all his papers, might, one would have thought, have entitled his executors, and juſtly, to the character of integrity. "But many will think, with the worthy author of his life in the *Biographia Britannica*, that they carried this ſcrupuloſity to an exceſs, becauſe it evidently appears, that the author deſigned to favour the publick with ſome of his performances, and that, had not his death prevented, they *might* actually have been in the preſs. *It might* eaſily be ſuppoſed that his ſudden and ſevere illneſs *might* prevent his writing any thing to ſignify his wiſh to have them printed; or, rather, that he *might* think this unneceſſary, after the preparation he had made for their publication." Yet "he made it his *requeſt* that his executors would burn all his MSS. unleſs he ſhould direct otherwiſe by a ſeparate paper; but, the more effectually to engage their compliance, he ordered, that, unleſs it ſhould be done, the legacies which he had left them ſhould be null and void." The conduct of his executors is doubtleſs to be ſolely aſcribed to a ſcrupulous regard to what they apprehend to be the will of the deceaſed; yet theſe new editors, who have determined his MSS. ſhould be ſaved in ſpite of him, "cannot mention his will without ſome degree of *cenſure*." After ſuch a *dying* injunction of Mr. Farmer, one would have thought that the preſent editors would not have played the caſuiſt, to make a diſtinction between injunctions on his *executors* and implied injunctions on all his friends to ſuppreſs his works; which ſhould have operated on them, in the inſtance before us, not to publiſh a poſthumous anſwer to Mr. Fell's remarks on a ſubject now worn out and exhauſted, eſpecially after the *truly candid* Dr. Kippis had ſaid, "We cannot approve of the *oblique* manner in which ſome of theſe notes * are compoſed. It would have been far preferable in our author, either not to have taken any notice of Mr. Fell at all, or to have done it in a more open and manly way." And the Doctor adds, "Here cloſes our account of Mr. F. as an author; for, though he purſued his literary enquiries, and employed himſelf in compoſition, nothing produced by him ever did, or EVER CAN make its public appearance." To what motive then can we aſcribe the preſent publication? If we could vindicate Mr. Baxter Cole, who brought it to Mr. Palmer, we do not think Mr. P. "could not conſider himſelf as *at all concerned in Mr. Farmer's order to*

* Mr. Farmer declined a particular reply to Mr. Fell. Theſe editors are determined the conteſt ſhould not die with the two combatants.

his

his executors in his will, or in the leaſt accountable to any perſon whatever." (p. 68.) For Mr. P. ought to have conſidered himſelf as much bound by the dying requeſt of Mr. Farmer to his executors as if he had been an executor himſelf; and we do not wonder that Mr. Fell ſhould have a nicer ſenſe of honour than the "judicious, learned, and candid correſpondent who had reviſed this MS." *but conceals his name.* We enter not into the merits of Mr. Farmer's ſtrictures; for, we conceive honour is a principle binding as conſcience, if they are not two names for the ſame thing. Mr. Farmer has included the Obſervations on the Caſe of Balaam in the injunction for burning his MSS.; yet from Mrs. Dodſon is obtained ſome extracts from it by her late huſband, whoſe labours and views in Scripture criticiſm every one knows. Dr. Kippis mentions this in the *Biographia Britannica*. If Mr. Farmer wiſhed the *whole* to have been *deſtroyed*, could he ſuſpect that a friend, probably without his knowledge, certainly without a view of expoſing his ſentiments to the publick, ſhould have prevailed upon his repreſentative to violate the confidence of friendſhip *? "Though it may be eaſier to underſtand this affair as more viſionary than literal, *it might require* all Mr. Farmer's learning and ingenuity to reconcile the Scripture narrative to ſuch an interpretation; and therefore it is ever to be lamented that ſuch a work ſhould not have been given to the publick." (p. 109.) Mr. F. thought better, and therefore ordered it to be *deſtroyed*; but his editor apprehends "they will be eſteemed literary curioſities." If he had ſaid meagre fragments, he would have determined better. Mr. Dodſon, or his editor, concludes that Mr. F. thought the whole tranſaction of Balaam VISIONARY, and that is enough; for the reſt is only extracts from his illuſtrations of Balaam's truly beautiful and ſublime predictions—calculated to do away their *ſublimity* and *veracity*, and interlarded with notes by the *Editor* and Mr. *Dodſon*.

The other fragments of Mr. Farmer are, ſome account of the Rev. Mr. Hugh Owen, drawn up by his grandſon, Mr. Hugh Farmer, in 1775, for the Nonconformiſts Memorial, in addition to that publiſhed by Dr. Calamy. Was this publiſhed or not in Mr. Palmer's edition? Mr. F's five letters to Mr. Iſaac Toms have nothing more in them than any other Diſſenting-miniſter might have written about *converſion*; and Lord Kilmarnock's name need not have been printed Kil——ck. What another wonder it is that his letter to Dr. Doddridge was not publiſhed, "as an evidence of high mutual eſteem, and continuation of a friendly correſpondence," though "*not altogether fit for publication!*"

Having traced the motives of this publication, let us now ſee what the life contains; which, "being chiefly ſpent in retirement, and almoſt the whole of it in one ſituation, was not likely to abound with remarkable incidents. The principal circumſtances relative to this *great* man are thoſe which reſpect his character and writings; and to thoſe Dr. K. hath done ample juſtice in the Vth volume of his *Biographia Britannica*; we add, with an ample review of his writings, drawn by him from the Reviews of the day. "Theſe particulars are copied, and ſomewhat dilated. Dr. Kippis, having ſaid Mrs. Snell treated Mr. F. "more like an *equal* than an *inferior*," has his knuckles rapped by the preſent biographer, who adds, "that the pleaſing accommodation he met with in this hoſpitable abode, free from every domeſtic care, was the principal occaſion of his remaining all his days in a ſtate of celibacy." We learn, however, from *this* editor, that Mr. F. poſſeſſed (what is rarely to be found in writers of this day) "too great a reſervedneſs of temper, even towards his moſt intimate friends, in expreſſing his ſentiments on recent publications and living authors, as Dr. K. expreſſes it; yet this author has ſometimes heard him ſpeak in ſtrong terms of cenſure concerning certain modern publications, and particularly ſome of Dr. Prieſtley's.". . ."This exceſs of prudent caution may have led ſome to ſuſpect that his views of ſome ſcriptural doctrines were more obnoxious than many of his friends and admirers ſuppoſed them to be; and may have led others, of contrary ſentiments, to conſider him as being of their own party, and to cenſure him for want of courage in not avowing it, particularly in regard to the Unitarian controverſy,

* How little women are to be truſted in the diſpoſal of MSS. the inſtance of Dr. Hooker's wife, who was prevailed upon to burn the half of his "Eccleſiaſtical Polity," ſufficiently evinces.

controverſy, on which he was moſt reſerved." (p. 34.) Mr. F. was a ſenſible, and, what is more commendable, a *humble*-minded man; and he might have found that his ſingular opinions did not always meet with applauſe; "for it is alſo known that he diſcovered ſome degree of chagrin that his laſt work (on Miracles) did not find ſo rapid a ſale as he expected." (p. 30.) He was alſo "of an irritable temper, and felt too tenderly the cenſures of his opponents, even thoſe whoſe judgments he affected to deſpiſe. (p. 34.) He ſhewed this in converſation, notwithſtanding his politeneſs and complaiſance in company ſometimes led him to an exceſs of compliment." How much muſt his partizans lament that he gave them ſo little opportunity of developing his ſentiments on points which modern biographers preſs or paſs upon dead authors!

As we know not who is the preſent editor, we ſhall ſay, with impartiality, that neither the learning of Mr. F. nor the zeal of his friends, derive any luſtre from this publication.

173. *Thoughts on the Formation of the late and preſent Adminiſtrations. By Lord* Archibald Hamilton.

HIS Lordſhip's views are directed to an Adminiſtration on a broad and firm baſis; and he examines how far the preſent Adminiſtration, in its mode of formation, anſwers this idea.

174. *Letter to Lord* Archibald Hamilton, *on the Occaſion of his late Pamphlet, in which the fatal Conſequences of the King's melancholy State of Health are particularly conſidered.*

"THE writer of this letter, from the ſphere in which he moves, has probably the means of being full as well acquainted with the public mind as any member of parliament: and to him it appears that a full and parliamentary inveſtigation of this ſubject is rather expected and deſired than dreaded by the publick. The circumſtances themſelves ſeem to demand ſuch inveſtigation; and it is rendered far more neceſſary and urgent in conſequence of that arrangement of Miniſtry which the late pamphlet was juſtly deſigned to reprobate." (p. 38.)

175. *The Sword of the Lord: A Sermon, preached on Friday, May 20, being the Day appointed by his Majeſty's Proclamation for a general Faſt. By the Rev.* G. H. Glaſſe, *M. A. Rector of* Hanwell, Middleſex, *and Domeſtic Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Cambridge.

THIS diſcourſe, the text of which is Jeremiah xlvii. 6, is inſcribed "To the ſacred Memory of the murdered Duke of Enghien," is intended to direct the "public attention to the cauſes of the war, and of the unſheathed ſword, "the unſeen but active inſtrument of the wrath of God"—a war undertaken, on our part, not for purpoſes of ambition, oppreſſion, and aggrandizement, not to gratify a thirſt for vain glory, nor to ſatiate the furies of revenge, but for the defence and protection of Britain, of Europe, and of the civilized world, which now, for the moſt part, lies gaſping at the footſtool of baſe Apoſtacy, though chiefly, and more immediately, in behalf of our native land, of that dear, ſacred, and hitherto impregnable *rock*, againſt which, for a ſucceſſion of ages, the winds have beaten vehemently, and the waves have bellowed in vain, the firm bulwark of faith, and virtue, and freedom, and loyalty; the beſt, I had almoſt ſaid the laſt, aſylum of the Chriſtian religion, and of ſocial order, of all that give joy to life, and which alleviate the pains of death, of the temporal rights and the eternal hopes of man."

The beſt means of averting this calamity is by repentance and amendment.

176. Antichriſt; *or, The Man of Sin. A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at* St. Mary's, *on* Sunday, May 23, 1802. *By* Ralph Churton, *Rector of* Middleton, Northamptonſhire, *Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of* St. David's, *and late Fellow of* Brazenoſe *College.*

THIS ſermon, though printed two years ago, is but juſt publiſhed. The text is that celebrated one, 2 Theſſ. ii. 3, 4, which has furniſhed ſo many conjectures, many of them unfounded and even abſurd. The antient Fathers underſtood that which withholdeth of the *Roman Empire*, on whoſe fall it was expected that Antichriſt ſhould forthwith appear. It did ſo at the appointed time: "for, if the deſcription is ſuch as ſhews that the perſon foretold is to be one who has fallen from the true faith, then it is evident where we are to look for him; for, Mahomet and his followers, though *they reject the Goſpel, having never embraced it, they are certainly not apoſtates.*" (p. 13.)

Among

Among the corruptions of the New Teſtament by the church of Rome, Mr. C. notices one in the Louvain tranſlation of the Acts, xiii. 2. "Comme ils offroient au ſeigneur *la ſacrifice de la Meſſe*, & qu'ils jeunoient;" which may be matched by the Douay college in their note: "we might tranſlate *ſaying Maſſe*; for ſo they did." And 1 Cor. iii. 15, the ſame tranſlation cites St. Auſtin for the purgation by the fire of Purgatory. All the attributes of Antichriſt are plainly proved to be claimed by the Pope. "The man of ſin exalting himſelf above all this herd of deities, theſe *dii minorum gentium*, is the firſt that ever exhibited his own perſonal preſence, plain and palpable fleſh and blood, as an object of religious proſtration and reverence, in the moſt ſacred place of the temple of the living God, who is bleſſed and adored for evermore. So it was foretold, and ſo it was done; and let all the earth hear and tremble." (p. 23.)

The other horn which ſhould riſe after the ſea, though "divine from the firſt," and deſtined to ſubdue three of them, was to be a ſtate as they were, though of a different name and character, or ſucceſſive individuals at the head of that ſtate; hence, "on account of the identity of name and office in that ſeries of potentates, which is too ſucceſſively aimed at in this prophecy, it is ſaid that all the popes that have been, or ſhall be, are in effect but one pope." (p. 24.) The ſeven hills point out Rome; and the eighth head of the beaſt, "which is of the ſeven," and goeth into perdition, is to continue a long time, even 1260 years."

The inferences from this excellent diſcourſe are, the duty of Proteſtants to bear teſtimony againſt the errors of Popery, as well as to ſeparate themſelves moſt carefully from it; and as we never ſhould intermit our vigilance to guard ourſelves, ſo neither ſhould we abandon the earneſt hope and prayer, and endeavour to recover and ſave ſome. The duration of the apoſtaſy, though limited, is not known, becauſe the exact commencement of it is not known; but, if no probable date has been aſſigned for them, and the revealing of this man of ſin, which can prolong his ſway beyond the latter part of this century, and that a time of bitterneſs and perſecution more dreadful than any which ever yet came upon the witneſſes of truth, is to precede his downfall, and may be already at our very doors, we ſhould be fearful how we entruſt to him one atom of power, which he will certainly employ to our ruin." (p. 29.)

177. *A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of* Kingſton-upon-Thames, *before the Judges* Heath *and* Hotham, *William* Bonſdale, *Eſq. High Sheriff, and the Grand Jury on* Wedneſday, March 21, 1804. *By the Rev.* John Barwis, *A M Rector of* Niton, *in the* Iſle of Wight, *and Chaplain to the High Sheriff.*

FROM Prov. xiv. 34, the preacher argues very impreſſively the influence of Religion on the national happineſs and proſperity.

178. *Thoughts on the* Calviniſtic *and* Arminian *Controverſy. By* George Stanley Faber, *B. D.*

MR. F. ſets out with obſerving, that, "In every controverſy much uſeleſs altercation might be avoided were all extraneous matter carefully ſeparated from thoſe points concerning which the controverſy is agitated. Thus, in the preſent diſpute between the Calviniſts and Arminians, no doctrines ought to be termed *Calviniſtic* but thoſe which belong *exclusively* to Calviniſm. The orthodox tenets of *Original Sin, Sanctification, Juſtification by the ſole merits of Chriſt*, and certain others which might eaſily be mentioned, are no more *peculiar* to that ſyſtem than the doctrine of *the Trinity*; and yet many Calviniſts are wont to claim them entirely as their own; and ſome Arminians have ſhewn themſelves extremely unguarded in ſtyling all men *Calviniſts* who hold them. As for the Church of England, ſhe hath expreſsly declared her aſſent to them; but it doth not therefore follow, as the more intemperate among the Calviniſts would perſuade us, that ſhe either requires us to ſubſcribe to every peculiarity of Calviniſm, *properly ſo called*, or that all thoſe who hold with the church the doctrines of *Original Sin, Sanctification*, and *Juſtification by the ſole merits of Chriſt*, muſt, by a neceſſary conſequence, hold likewiſe the tenets of *particular redemption, reprobation*, and *election*, according to the Calviniſtic interpretation of the word." He proceeds to detect the various fabricated ſyſtems, and to point out the miſchievous conſequences of fabricating ſyſtems, ſo far as reſpects ſoundneſs of doctrine, and, which

which is far worſe, of promoting Uncharitableneſs and open Schiſm. The Church of England declares to the Calviniſt *the doctrine of univerſal redemption and good-will towards all men*, Art. xv; to the Pelagian ſhe aſſerts the exiſtence of original ſin, and pronounces that we are weak, miſerable, wretched creatures, very far gone from primitive righteouſneſs, and naturally inclined to evil. (Art. ix.) To the Antinomian ſhe plainly declares that good works are a *ſine quâ non* of ſalvation, although they are not the meritorious cauſe of it; and informs him, that, notwithſtanding that Chriſt died for all, yet none will be ſaved but the pious only *. To the Latitudinarian, who fancies it the height of philoſophical liberality to conſider all modes of worſhip as equally pleaſing unto God, ſhe ſcruples not to avow that "they are to be had accurſed, that preſume to ſay that every man ſhall be ſaved by the law or ſect which he profeſſeth, ſo that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law, and the light of nature (Art. xviii.): and the Romaniſt ſhe teaches that we are accounted right before God only for the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and neither for our own works or deſervings (Art. xi.), nor for the ſupererogatory works of the ſaints." (Art. xiv.)

179. *The unhappy Effects of Enthuſiaſm and Superſtition, a Sermon preached on* Wedneſday, May 23, 1804, *at the Annual Meeting held in* Church-ſtreet, Deptford. *By* John Evans, *A M*

"THE author, in drawing up the "Sketch of the Denominations of the Chriſtian World" (LXV. 588, LXX. 1123), was not a little grieved to perceive ſo much *falſe religion* ſtill prevailing among the profeſſors of Chriſtianity; and wiſhes to hear his humble though firm teſtimony againſt the delirium of Enthuſiaſm and the folly of Superſtition wherever they may be found, or by whomſoever they may happen to be cheriſhed. Proteſtants as well as Papiſts, Diſſenters as well as Churchmen, would do well to examine themſelves on this ſubject." The text is 2 Tim. i. 7.

A ſecond edition, with improvements, is advertiſed.

180. *A Sermon preached in St.* Paul's, *before the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, and City Officers, on* Sunday, June 3, 1804, *being the firſt Sunday in* Trinity *Term. By the Rev.* John Penning.

A DISCOURSE in praiſe of induſtry, from Rom. xii. 11.

181. *The Limits to our Inquiries with reſpect to the Nature and Attributes of the Deity. A Sermon preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *on Commencement* Sunday, July 1, 1804. *By* George Law, *D. D. Prebendary of* Carliſle.

THE difficulty and the endleſs controverſy, diſgraced in darker and more bigotted ages by bloody perſecutions, ſhould check the Vanity and Raſhneſs of men endeavouring to inveſtigate and decide upon ſubjects, by their very nature inſcrutable; ſuch as the influence and operation of the Holy Spirit, the Effects of Prayer, the conſiſtency of the liberty of man with the foreknowledge of God, the Doctrine of the Trinity, and the Exiſtence of ſin and evil. We are to receive theſe Doctrines as we receive the Holy Scriptures which contain them, as the word of God. "Nor is the danger of theſe principles confined to the theological enquiries alone. The ſame ſort of intellectual Vanity, the ſame overweening confidence in their own abilities, when diverted into a different channel, has ſhaken the foundations of civil ſociety, and ſtill continues to agitate the political world. Many doctrines which appeared ſpecious in theory, and which promiſed to reſtore the age of reaſon and the rights of man, have in the event been found to be productive of miſery and vice." (p. 30.) This ſermon, from John iii. 12, is illuſtrated with notes, and dedicated to the preſent Biſhop of Ely, who has lately preſented the author to the rich rectory of Willingham, whence the dedication is dated.

182. *An Anſwer to Mr.* Pitt's *Attack on Earl* St. Vincent *and the* Admiralty, *in his Motion for an Enquiry into the State of the*

* Athanaſian Creed, towards the end. Hooker decides this point with his uſual prudence and accuracy. "We acknowledge a *dutiful* neceſſity of doing well; but the *meritorious dignity* of doing well we utterly renounce." *Diſcourſe on Juſtification.*—What then becomes of the *Dignity* of human nature? We ſcruple not to pronounce that the *Dignity* of human nature is the Miſery of human nature; for, in its depraved and fallen nature, nothing but the pride of man can aſcribe to it any *Dignity*. EDIT.

the Naval Defence of the Country, on the 15th March 1804.

THE charges are reduced to three: 1. that the Admiralty had not augmented that ſpecies of force which was moſt particularly adapted to the peculiar circumſtances of the empire; 2. that, in ſeveral parts of the late war, greater exertions were made, both abſolutely and relatively, with reſpect to the force neceſſary, as well in equipping ſhips as in the raiſing of men; 3. that a ſufficient number of contracts for building of ſhips of war had not been made by the preſent board of Admiralty, either for the ſervice of the preſent moment, or for the future preſervation of the Britiſh navy. Theſe are ſeverally repelled.

183. *The Opportunity, or Reaſons for an immediate Alliance with St.* Domingo. *By the Author of "The Criſis of the Sugar Colonies."*

THE writer declares it his opinion, that we ought "to acknowledge, without delay, the liberty of the Negroes of St. Domingo, and to enter into fœderal engagements with them as a ſovereign and independant people; and, if neceſſary, to volunteer a guarantee of their independency againſt the Republic of France;" and all this for fear the future Sovereigns of France ſhould do it inſtead of us. He vindicates the general character of the Negroes, and even their *humanity*. His bold plan is ſupported by ſome very forcible arguments.

184. *Our Country. A Poem.*

DEDICATED by Britannicus to the Volunteers; and better deſigned than executed.

185. *The Triad, addreſſed to the People of the United Empire in the Beginning of a Storm. The beſt Bower Sheet, and ſpare Anchors a-Head. Hold on.*

ENCOURAGEMENT on religious motives of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

186. *The Faſhionable World Diſplayed. By* Theophilus Chriſtian, *Eſq.*

THIS ingenious little work has at leaſt the merit of novelty in its deſign. Poets and caricaturiſts have indeed honoured the *faſhionable* world with a great ſhare of their notice; and our proſe-writers have occaſionally caſt a very pertinent glance over their fairy-ground.

"Some of theſe have even gone ſo far as to write abſolute treatiſes upon certain parts of the faſhionable character. Mrs. More, for example, has delineated their religion, and Lord Cheſterfield their morals, with the greateſt exactneſs and preciſion; But a complete and ſyſtematic account of the faſhionable world is ſtill a deſideratum in coſmography. I am far from pretending to either the ability or the deſign of ſupplying this deficiency. The utmoſt that I propoſe to myſelf is, to bring more particulars into a groupe than former writers have done, and to exhibit an outline upon which others of more enlarged experience may improve."

Some ſpecimens are given in our Miſcellaneous and Poetical Departments of the preſent month.

*** A Correſpondent (to whom we are much obliged) ſays, "The hint (p. 646) reſpecting the ſuppoſed omiſſion of an Advocate deſerves the author's thanks; but the fact is, that Dr. Ayliffe, though a Civilian of Oxford, did not practiſe the civil law in Doctors'-Commons. He was not a member of the ſociety in queſtion.

The gentleman, p. 645, who was, in ſome meaſure, a ſecond founder of the Society, was *Hervie*, not *Howie*.

With regard to the remark in the note, p. 648, the minuteneſs of ſtatement, and peculiarity of manner, in one of the articles, ſeem to point out a different perſon from Dr. *Stoddart* as the author of the SKETCH.

P. 647, l. 32, read "*Admiralty* Reports."

P. 648, l. 42, for *ſpirits*, read *ſpeech*.

Ibid. b. l. 3, for *required*, read *requeſted*."

Literary and Philoſophical Intelligence.

Abbate Teſta has publiſhed Diſſertations on the Two Zodiacks lately diſcovered in *Egypt*, in which he controverts their antiquity.

In digging a canal at *Beaucaire*, tombs, earthen vaſes, and copper rings of great antiquity, have been diſcovered. Theſe tombs, which are at the diſtance of about 1500 toiſes from the preſent courſe of the Rhone, conſiſt of large chambers of uncut ſtone, placed vertically, joined to each other without cement or mortar, and covered with ſtones of the ſame form. Some of them contain human bones in ſuch preſervation that in ſome of them the different laminæ may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed. In others have been found earthen veſſels, cinerary urns, rings, and bracelets, which the antients, and particularly the Gauls, are ſuppoſed to have worn on their arms.

Degradation of the antient Abbey de St. Medard. The principal church of the abbey was already in part pulled down, when Citizen Gelin, a tanner, bought it of the firſt purchaſers; but he has demoliſhed the remainder, as

well as the cloiſter, the architecture of which announced a high antiquity. The ſubterranean places that were under the great altar ſtill ſubſiſt. The ſolidity of their conſtruction is admirable; and they probably owe their preſervation to their being well calculated to ſerve as a foundation for a large building to be erected for the purpoſes of the tannery. They are ſuch as they appear in the *Voyage Pittoreſque de France*, excepting that the two ſtatues of kings that were to be ſeen at the two ſides have been deſtroyed; that the middle vault, wherein was the tomb of St. Medard, is filled with caſks; and that on the left, wherein was the tomb of Clotaire I. with all the gear belonging to the ſtables. As to the chapel on the right, which forms a part of thoſe ſame ſubterraneans, it has been converted into a ſtable for the horſes of the proprietor, who, when requeſted to give orders that the ornaments of the columns, the niches, &c. might not be mutilated, replied, that he had himſelf much reſpect for antiquity. There ſtill exiſts a part of the palace of the kings of the firſt race, which the owner is determined to pull down. No ſmall pains have been taken to prevail upon him not to deſtroy thoſe venerable remains; but he continues inflexible. He has allowed an artiſt, however, to deſign what remains of the ruins, and even to copy from the wall of the priſon of *Louis le Debonnaire* the characters engraved, as is ſaid, with his own hand. This priſon is ſo gloomy that a light was requiſite to diſtinguiſh the characters, of which the little that is legible ſtrongly indicates expreſſions of grief. The ſituation of this dungeon is horrible; for, although the privy conſtructed there ſhews that the priſoner was not to go out at any time, it is, nevertheleſs, ſo ſmall that, whether he was laid down or ſtanding upright, it was impoſſible for him not to reſpire the mephitic odour. This dungeon is at the bottom of a tower, which makes a part of the palace of the kings of the firſt race above-mentioned. (From the *Magazin Encyclopedique.*)

In the late public ſitting of the Athenæum of *Poictiers*, Citizen Jouyneau Deſloges preſented to the aſſembly an old book, printed at Poictiers in the year 1585, which proves that, long before Richelet, a Poictevin had conceived the idea of a *Dictionary of Rhymes*, and had executed the ſame with much ability. The author of this work was named *Pierre le Gaynard*. His book is intituled *Promptuaire d'uniſſon, ordonné et diſpoſé methodiquement, pour tous ceux qui veulent promptement compoſer en Vers François*, &c.; or, "A Manual of ſimilar Endings, diſpoſed in methodical Order, and calculated for the Uſe of all ſuch as wiſh to compoſe readily in French Verſe."—In the ſame ſitting, Citizen Boncenne pronounced a diſcourſe on the origin of French poetry, which he attributes to William IX. Count of Poictou.

Mr. Shrapnall, ſurgeon of the South Glouceſter Militia, ſtationed at *Lewes*, a gentleman converſant in antiquarian reſearches, lately cauſed a number of tumuli, or barrows, on the Downs, near Offham chalk-pit and Mount Harry, to be opened. The firſt exhibited the ſkeleton of a female nearly entire, lying E.S.E. and W.N.W.; no ornaments or warlike weapons. 2. Part of a male ſkeleton, lying in a direction contrary to the former. The age of theſe depoſits could not be, in the ſlighteſt degree, aſcertained. 3. A very large one, diſtant about half a mile from the two former; ſeveral ſkulls and human bones lying promiſcuouſly; evident marks of the ground having been previouſly ſearched. The fourth, nearer to the beacon, and on the ſide of Mount Harry; in this was found a ſkeleton, wrapped in a decayed black ſubſtance reſembling tinder. The laſt examined was conſiderable in point of ſize, and encircled by others of ſmaller dimenſions: of theſe laſt, one was diſcovered a little below the ſurface of the ſurrounding ſoil; in it was a ſkeleton environed, like all the reſt, by a greyiſh and rather greaſy mould. They were all left covered up, as nearly as poſſible, in the ſame ſtate wherein they were found. All the above ſkeletons were ſurrounded by, or covered with, large flint ſtone, which juſtifies a concluſion (according to Mr. Shrapnall) that the barrows in queſtion were raiſed over the bodies of antient Britons. Mr. Shrapnall infers, upon the whole, in his concluding obſervations, that the above barrows are neither Roman nor Daniſh, but that they are antient Britiſh. Many authors, ſays Mr. Shrapnall, record, that the bodies of females have been found in Britiſh barrows, &c. &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

PEMBERLY is received.

We ſhould be glad to ſee the NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE, which A GENTLEMAN mentions.

Any

Any of our WARWICKSHIRE Correſpondents would oblige AN OLD READER by ſending ſome account of Mr. DANIEL BOND, the landſcape painter, who lived near Birmingham, and died Dec. 18, 1803 (ſee vol. LXXIII. p. 1259). By a ſpecimen lately ſeen it is conceived that he ſoared far, very far above mediocrity; and it would be a ſatisfaction to learn where his beſt works are depoſited.

B. T. aſks, whether the following book is not become ſo ſcarce as rarely to be met with: "A Remonſtrance of the Unlawfulneſſe of the Warre, undertaken by the pretended Parliament of England, againſt their Soveraign; and of the Injuſtice of the Alteration of the ancient Gouvernment and fundamentall Laws of the Kingdome. At Paris, 1652." It is a ſmall quarto, containing 191 pages, dedicated to King Charles II.; and B. T. poſſeſſes a preſentation copy from the author, as appears by the following autograph: "The Royall Book. *Hagæ, June* 3, 1652. *Ex dono Authoris.*"

JUVENIS ſolicits information reſpecting "The Ancient College of Divinity, founded at Chelſea, by King James I." and "The Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea."—"Among the almoſt incalculable catalogue of Guides, Pocket Companions, and ſmaller Works on Topography (he ſays), no one has yet been dedicated ſolely to theſe two objects. To form one is my wiſh; and for that purpoſe requeſt aſſiſtance. I have availed myſelf of the labours of Strype, Groſe, and Lyſons."

HOWDIENSIS aſks where any account can be found of Sir JOHN PORTINGTON, one of the Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, temp. Henry VI.—For his ſecond query we refer him to the Heralds' College.

DEBORAH PRIMROSE (of Strawberry Vale) would be much obliged to any of our medical correſpondents who will favour her with a ſhort treatiſe on the pernicious qualities of ſnuff, particularly *Scotch ſnuff*; her huſband taking a great quantity; and, though ſhe has frequently endeavoured to perſuade him from it, finds her rhetoric of no avail. She does not aſk him entirely to leave it off, but only to abate the quantity.

We are informed a Petition will be laid before Parliament next Seſſion, for an enquiry into the competency of the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland to diſmiſs commiſſioned officers of yeomanry corps without trial, at a time when they are on actual ſervice, in conſequence of their voluntary offer of ſervice being accepted. See Yeomanry act of parliament for Ireland, clauſes 6, 7, and 8.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

Auguſt 1. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—The Hunter of the Alps.
2. The Heir-at-Law—Enchanted Iſland.
3. Ways and Means—The Hunter of the Alps—The Enchanted Iſland.
4. Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—Raiſing the Wind—A Tale of Myſtery.
6. The Mountaineers—Enchanted Iſland.
7. The Caſtle Spectre—Sylveſter Daggerwood—Paul and Virginia [Alps.
8. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—The Hunter of
9. John Bull—The Enchanted Iſland.
10. The Liar—Paul and Virginia—Ditto.
11. The Spaniſh Barber—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—The Review.
13. The Caſtle Spectre—Enchanted Iſland.
14. Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—A Tale of Myſtery—Sylveſter Daggerwood—Obi.
15. The Buſy Body—The Enchanted Iſland.
16. Inkle and Yarico—Raiſing the Wind.
17. The Iron Cheſt—The Hunter of the Alps.
18. Pizarro—Obi.—20. The Jew—Ditto.
21. Pizarro—The Review.
22. The Stranger—*The Gay Deceivers.*
23. The Soldier's Daughter—Sylveſter Daggerwood—Obi. [ceivers—Ditto.
24. The Hunter of the Alps—The Gay De-
25. A Tale of Myſtery—*The Miller's Maid*—Blue Devils—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
27. The Young Quaker—Mrs. Wiggins—Raiſing the Wind. [Deceivers.
28. The Chapter of Accidents—The Gay
29. The Review—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—The Gay Deceivers.
30. The Iron Cheſt—The Gay Deceivers.
31. Ways and Means—Blue Devils—Ditto.

Sept. 1. The Mountaineers—Gay Deceivers.
3. The Caſtle Spectre—Sylveſter Daggerwood—Ditto. [Alps—Ditto.
4. The Spaniſh Barber—The Hunter of the
5. The Children in the Wood—The Gay Deceivers—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
6. George Barnwell—The Gay Deceivers.
7. The Chapter of Accidents—Ditto.
8. The Young Quaker—Mrs. Wiggins—The Hunter of the Alps.
10. Pizarro—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
11. The Heir-at-Law—The Gay Deceivers.
12. Love in a Village—Ditto.
13. Spaniſh Barber—Blue Devils—Ditto.
14. Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—The Hunter of the Alps—Ditto.
15. The Mountaineers—The Gay Deceivers.

Sept. DRURY-LANE.
15. The Soldier's Daughter—The Iriſhman in London. [Devil to Pay.
18. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The
20. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
22. The Buſy Body—The Caravan.
25. The Belles' Stratagem—No Song No
27. Pizarro—The Prize. [Supper.
29. The Soldier's Daughter—The Deſerter.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.
17. John Bull—The Farmer.
19. The Beaux Stratagem—The Quaker.
21. Provok'd Huſband—Iriſhman in Lond.
24. The Mountaineers—The Poor Soldier.
26. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Iriſh
28. Speed the Plough—High-Reel. [Mimick

An

An ODE *of* JAMI, *in the* Perſian *Form and Meaſure.*
(From Sir W. JONES's *Life by Lord* TEIGNMOUTH.)

HOW ſweet the gale of morning breathes! ſweet news of my *delight* he brings;
News, that the roſe will ſoon approach the tuneful bird of *night*, he brings.
Soon will a thouſand parted ſouls be led, his captives, through the ſky,
Since tidings, which in every heart muſt ardent flames *excite*, he brings.
Late near my charmer's flowing robe he paſs'd, and kiſs'd the fragrant hem;
Thence odour to the roſe-bud's veil and Jami's mantle *white* he brings.
Painful his abſence, and that pain to ſome baſe rival oft have ow'd;
Thou know'ſt, dear maid! when to thine ear falſe tales, contriv'd in *ſpite*, he brings.
Why ſhould I trace Love's mazy path, ſince Deſtiny my bliſs forbids?
Black Deſtiny! my lot is woe, to me no ray of *light* he brings.
In vain a friend his mind diſturbs, in vain a childiſh trouble gives,
When ſage phyſician to the couch of heartſick lovelorn *wight* he brings.
A roving ſtranger in thy town, no guidance can ſad Jami find,
Till this his name, and rambling lay, to thine all-piercing *ſight* he brings.

A SONG,
From the Perſian, *paraphraſed in the Meaſure of the Original.*

SWEET as the roſe that ſcents the gale,
Bright as the lily of the vale,
Yet with a heart like ſummer hail,
Marring each beauty thou beareſt.

Beauty like thine all Nature thrills,
And when the Moon her circle fills,
Pale ſhe beholds thoſe rounder hills,
Which on thy breaſt thou weareſt.

Where could thoſe peerleſs flowrets blow?
Whence are the thorns that near them grow?
Wound me, but ſmile my lovely foe,
Smile on the heart thou teareſt.

Sighing I view thy cypreſs waiſt,
Doom'd to afflict me till embrac'd;
Sighing I view that eye too chaſte,
Like the new bloſſom ſmiling.

Spreading thy toils with hands divine,
Softly thou waveſt like a pine,
Darting thy ſhafts at hearts like mine,
Senſes and ſoul beguiling.

See at thy feet no vulgar ſlave,
Frantic, with Love's enchanting wave,
Thee, ere he ſeek the gloomy grave,
Thee, his bleſt idol ſtyling.

DUCHOMAR.
Paraphraſe of Oſſian.

DUCHOMAR came to Thura's cave,
Scoop'd from the beetling rock,
Where dwelt the Virgin of the Wave,
And thus the Maid beſpoke:

"O Morna, hoarſely rolls the ſtream,
And lurid is the ſphere;
The Sun has ſhed his lateſt hour,
No friendly hut is near."

"I 've ſlain this morn the ſtately hind,
As o'er the plains he flew,
His feet were ſwifter than the wind,
And bring the prize to you.

"Thy ſkin is like the mountain ſnow,
The curling miſt thy hair,
Thine eyes with Love and Rapture glow,
And thou alone art fair.

"No longer ſhalt thou dwell alone,
But Joy and Friendſhip prove;
My heart has choſe thee for its own,
And ſeeks no other love.

"My arm is like the ſweeping ſtorm,
When clouds and meteors lour;
And yet before thy lovely form,
It droops bereft of power."

"Stern warrior, hence, I love thee not,"
The beauteous maid replied;
"Soon I ſhall prove a happier lot,
My gallant Connal's bride.

"Sullen and haughty is thy brow,
Thine eyes deal fear around,
No truth would bind thee to thy vow,
No love thy vengeance bound.

"For Connal does my boſom burn,
For him theſe raptures glow;
E'en now I wait my love's return,
Then hence, ſtern warrior, go."

"And long ſhall Morna wait her lord,"
The harſh Duchomar ſaid;
Behold his blood is on my ſword,
Low is my rival laid;

"We met this morn upon the plain,
Love ſparkled in his eyes:
We fought, his fate was to be ſlain,
And thine to be the prize."

"Too cruel rival, ſay no more,
For ne'er can I be thine;
Yet ſtill I reverence his gore,
Ah! let that ſword be mine."

'Tis hers—ſhe piere'd it through his breaſt,
And bleſs'd the wound ſhe gave;
And ſwift, with love and rage poſſeſt,
She plung'd into the wave.

At midnight oft her fainted ſprite,
Which through the miſt appears,
Breathes in the ſtillneſs of the night,
The muſic of the ſpheres.

J. BICKNELL, *Maidſtone.*

ELEGY

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A LADY,

A FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR'S.

SACRED to friendſhip, Sorrow! be the tear,
The Muſe now ſheds on ſainted FAIRLIE's bier.
While lingering Memory ponders o'er her train
Of virtues, heightening ſtill Affection's pain;
While the fond huſband hides in ſpeechleſs grief
His drooping head, and vainly ſeeks relief;
While down the wan cheek of the duteous ſon run;
Th' inceſſant ſtreams of ſtruggling anguiſh run;
Ah, Friendſhip! wounds ſo deep, ſo near the heart,
What ſkill can reach—what balm aſſuage their ſmart!
Yet duty prompts thee every means to try,
That Reaſon, or Experience, can ſupply,
To render the unequal burthen leſs,
To blunt the ſhaft of too ſevere diſtreſs.

Religious Hope! when ſunk in ſhades of woe,
From *thee* our beſt, our ſureſt comforts flow.
When Fate's dread ſtroke diſſolves Affection's tie,
To *thee* for ſuccour let the ſufferer fly:
And when each human effort ſeems to fail,
Thy efficacious counſels ſhall prevail—
Pour on the wounded ſpirit healing balm,
Breathe all around bleſt Reſignation's calm;
Bid the loud tumult of the boſom ceaſe,
And, like ſweet Mercy's Angel, whiſper peace.

The utmoſt length of Life's extended year,
How ſhort! if back we meaſure its career.
Our blooming Spring's gay, unregarded hours,
Its round of pleaſures, and its train of flowr's,
Flit quickly by; and Autumn's graver hue,
Unheeded often ſteals upon us too. [pace,
Then gloomy Winter comes, with felon pace,
And ſoon decides the long-conteſted race.
But Virtue, deſtin'd for a happier clime,
Shall triumph o'er the wrath of Death and Time.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

ODE TO THE MOON.

O Moon! whilſt o'er yon Eaſtern ſummit mounting,
With ſtately ſtep, and face ſerenely bright,
Thou look'ſt as grave and ſilent, as if counting
The little ſtars that ſtud the crown of night.

Thy head reclining on a cloudy pillow,
Thou ſeem'ſt to liſten to the whiſpering gale,
Now, piercing through the pendent ſhade of willow,
Thy glance purſues the ſtreamlet of the vale.

And now, behind ſome denſer vapour's awning,
In frolic mood thy beauty ſkulks from dawning,
view,
That it again, in heighten'd ſplendour
May charm the diſappointed ſight anew.

So pleaſingly coquetiſh is thy motion,
Ev'n ſtupid darkneſs it delights to ſee—
No wonder that an object of devotion,
O lovely wand'rer, mankind reckon'd thee.

Tho' how it happen'd I could ne'er diſcover,
Thou gain'dſt of yore for *chaſtity* great fame;
Yet ſure Endymion, thy acknowledg'd lover,
Deſtroy'd the credit of Actæon's claim.

But ſoon ſome light, on the obſcure occaſion,
Gallic Philoſophy, perhaps, may throw,
If * BLANCHARD, in the mania of *invaſion*,
To viſit thee in his *balloon* ſhall go.

For really, CYNTHIA! general obſervation
Grows ſceptical on *this* point of thy praiſe,
So many *foul tricks*, every new lunation
Diſgrace the kalendar of modern days.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

THOMAS MOORE, celebrated for his elegant tranſlation of *Anacreon*, lately left New-York, on an expedition to view the falls of Niagara. The polite and diſtinguiſhed attention ſhewn to this youthful Poet by the people of Philadelphia made a forcible impreſſion on his feelings, and drew from him the following *impromptu* lines a day or two previous to his departure from that city.

ALONE by the Schuylkill a wand'rer rov'd,
And bright were its flowery banks to his eye,
But far, very far were the friends that he lov'd,
And he gaz'd on its flowery banks with a ſigh.

Oh Nature! tho' bleſſed and bright are thy rays,
O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown,
How faint are they all to the luſtre that plays
In a ſmile from the heart that is dearly your own,

Nor long did the ſoul of this ſtranger remain
Unbleſt by the ſmile he had languiſh'd to meet,
Oh ſcarce did he hope it would bleſs him again,
Till the threſhold of home had been kiſs'd by his feet.

But the lays of his boyhood had ſtol'n to humble a name,
their ear,
And they lov'd what they knew of ſo
And

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* As this adventurous Aëronaut has been lately teaching the ladies of France to dance in the air, at the diſtance of 1500 feet from the earth, we may, by and by, be ſurpriſed with an account of his having paid his perſonal addreſſes to the Moon.

And they told him (with flattery welcome and dear), [der than fame,
That they found in his heart ſomething
Nor did woman—Oh woman! whoſe form and whoſe ſoul [we purſue,
Are the ſpell and the light of each path
Whether ſunn'd in the Tropic, or chill'd at the Pole, [too—
If woman be there, there is happineſs
Nor did ſhe enamouring magic deny;
That magic his heart had relinquiſh'd ſo long, [eye,
Like eyes he had lov'd, was HER eloquent
Like them did it ſoften and weep at his ſong *.

Oh! bleſt be the tear, and in memory oft
May its ſparkle be ſhed o'er his wandering dream, [oft,
Oh! bleſt be that eye, and may paſſion as
As free from a pang ever mellow its beam.

The ſtranger is gone—but he will not forget, [he has known,
When at home he ſhall talk of the toils
To tell with a ſigh, what endearments he met, [kill alone.
As he ſtrayed by the wave of the Schuyl-

INDIAN GIRL'S LAMENTATION

over her Lover, killed by Lightning.

AH me, he's dead! he not hear ZANKA's voice, nor ſee her tear!
Cold his hand—O cold that breaſt,
Where me oft he warmly preſt!
Cruel lightning! don't me ſpare—
ZANKA her love's grave wou'd ſhare!

How, to make his ZANKA fine,
He wou'd ſeek for ſhells that ſhine!
Round my neck, how fond was I
Shells to wear to pleaſe his eye!
Cruel lightning! Lover ſlain—
ZANKA ne'er dreſs fine again!

To his ZANKA, hunting tale
He won'd tell, o'er hill and vale—
On the game we richly feaſt,
Then both retire ſweet to reſt.
Cruel lightning!—all is o'er—
ZANKA now can ſleep no more! H.

ODE ON THE SPRING.

BY A MAN OF FASHION.

LO! where the party-giving dames,
Fair Faſhion's train appear,
Diſcloſe the long-expected games,
And wake the modiſh year,
The Opera warbler pours her throat,
Reſponſive to the actor's note,
The dear-bought harmony of Spring;
While, beaming pleaſure as they fly,
Bright flambeaus through the murky ſky
Their welcome fragrance fling.

Where'er the rout's full myriads cloſe
The ſtaircaſe and the door,
Where'er thick files of belles and beaus
Perſpire through ev'ry pore:
Beſide ſome fare-table's brink,
With me the Muſe ſhall *ſtand* and think
(Hemm'd ſweetly in by ſqueeze of ſtate),
How vaſt the comfort of the crowd,
How condeſcending are the proud,
How happy are the great!

Still is the toiling hand of Care,
The drays and hacks repoſe;
But, hark, how through the vacant air
The rattling clamour glows!
The wanton miſs and rakiſh blade,
Eager to join the maſquerade, [fun;
Through ſtreets and ſquares purſue their
Home in the duſk ſome baſhful ſkim;
Some, ling'ring late, their motly trim
Exhibit to the ſun.

To Diſſipation's playful eye,
Such is the life for man,
And they that halt and they that fly
Should have no other plan.
Alike the buſy and the gay
Should ſport all night till break of day,
In Faſhion's varying colours dreſt;
Till ſeiz'd for debt through rude miſchance,
Or chill'd by age, they leave the dance,
In gaol or duſt—to reſt.

Methinks I hear, in accents low,
Some ſober Quiz reply,
Poor child of Folly! what art thou?
A Bond-ſtreet Butterfly!
Thy choice nor Health nor Nature greets,
No taſte haſt thou of vernal ſweets,
Enſlav'd by noiſe, and dreſs, and play,
Ere thou art to the country flown,
The ſun will ſcorch, the Spring be gone,
Then leave the town in May.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 24.

THOUGH theſe lines have already appeared in the laſt volume of Gleanings by Mr. Pratt, to whom they are addreſſed, I think by inſerting them in your valuable Magazine, you may afford a treat to many of your readers who may not peruſe Pratt's Gleanings; and they will moreover read them here exactly as they flowed from the (yet brilliant) pen of their venerable author, who was then in his 74th year. MARCUS.

TO MR. PRATT,

ON HIS GLEANINGS.

OLD as I am, for poetry unfit,
The charms of numbers I remember yet; [try,
That pleaſing charm once more I long to
But merely flutter, while I wiſh to fly.
With thee, enthuſiaſt Gleaner, how I love
O'er Nature's ſcenes ideally to rove,
Where the "ſublime and beautiful" unite,
That awes, this charms, and both at once delight;

And

* Mr. M. here alludes to an occurrence during his viſit at Philadelphia. He obliged a company of his friends with a little plaintive ſong, which he ſung with ſuch exquiſite taſte and pathos, as drew tears from one of the ladies preſent.

And these thy magic pen completely paint
So strong, and yet so quick, that fancy faints
Pursuing: views of grandeur there appear.
And soon the softer landscape soothes us here,
Such Wales affords; and such burst-forth and shine
With native lustre in thy glowing line.
Such is thy rock, Pennarth*; thy tow'ring hill,
Thy verdant sides I saw—I see them still.
Half down the slope where Nature's charms are spread,
There Hymmin-cottage† rears its humble head;
Cottage indeed! fair Virtue's calm retreat,
Here sweet Simplicity has fix'd her seat.
Cottage indeed! without a vain parade,
Convenience here with neatness is display'd,
Unlike the costly buildings of that name,
False title! which their pomp and pride disclaim.
'Twas here of late my day serenely past,
Circled with friends in joy too sweet to last.
Here from the high alcove arise to view,
In varying prospect, beauties ever new,
Where Taaffe and Severn's broad expanse unite,
And with extended pleasure fill the sight;
While gentle winds o'er the smooth surface breathe,
And scarcely move the rippling surge beneath.
Such are thy beauties too, Glamorgan's vale!
Sweet interchange of valley, hill, and dale;"
Thro' these quick-changing Taaffe his shores,
waters pours;
Gentle and slow now creeps along the
And now o'er craggs and rocks foams and indignant roars.
Art in one spot puts forth her pow'r to view,
At Pontypridd, and claims applause due;
Here the new bridge it's arch majestic bends,
One arch, and o'er the wond'ring stream extends.
But Art, where Nature's awful pow'rs appear,
"Hides her diminish'd head," and fears to fear;
For, not far hence, the water-fall is seen—
Heard first, like distant thunder—and between,
As the path winds, still pauses; but when near,
Loud and more loud the flood's hoarse roar
I hear. [sight,
Oh! when the scene breaks wild upon the
Astonishment—awe—adoration, all unite.
Skirted on either side with lofty shade,
Magnificent appears the broad cascade;
Vast craggs—huge rocks—o'er which the waters rave
Impetuous—dashing—and in torrents lave
The high, wide banks—quick-rising, whirling spry,
Spreads sparkling, and delights the ravish'd eye.
Here, while with awe the sacred ground I tread,
All spoke—all seem'd to say, "We are of God."
Thy castle, too, Caerphilly, once the spot
Of pomp and revelry—how chang'd thy lot!
"Majestic e'en in ruins" all around,
Fall'n solitary grandeur marks the ground.
I see thy massy tow'r—while on the wall
Inclining with the weight, and threat'ning fall,
Stern Desolation sits—and all the while
Mocks the vain pageantry with ghastly smile. [of state—
Ah! in thy grass-grown rooms—once rooms
Thy mutilated window—high-arch'd gate—
In these and more the scythe of Time appears,
Wide wasting thro' the length of rolling years.
By scenes like these the mind is taught to know
The fleeting vanity of things below.

But whither do I wander, drawn aside
By strong *reality*, attractive tide?
Then I again address, and with to stray,
Wrapt in idea, thro' the varied way,
Where thy warm heart, thy rapid flight, engage [page.
My pleas'd attention in each well-wrought
But here I fail—here drop the feeble wing,
And faint beneath the theme I wish to sing.
If aught of warmth my late description shews, [prose.
From *real* scenes that heart-felt warmth
Ideal painting can but ill supply
That fervent spirit which my pow'rs deny.
In vain I wish; in vain the Muse implore
To raise the strain—she lends her aid no more,
See—she deserts me in my utmost need—
Accept the will then, but excuse the deed.

PHILIP PARSONS.

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* A rock, or promontory in the county of Glamorgan, at the foot of which the rivers Taaffe and Ely unite themselves with the Severn.

† The residence of a friend with whom the writer had been spending some days.

PRIZE CATCH

OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, DUBLIN.

Set to Musick by J. H. BURGES, *Esq.*

The Words by J. LINDSAY, *Esq.*

of Post Edward.

REJOICE! for Apollo
Has lent us his lyre;
The notes let us follow,
He deigns to inspire.
Jolly Bacchus, delighted,
Hands the bowl with his train;
Let us drink thus invited
To Harmony's reign.

VERSES

On the Marriage of Earl MOIRA.

COME, weave thee, Muse, a leafy shade
Where Laurels thick with myrtle bound.

A boon

A boon to Love and Glory paid
Shall bloom triumphal honours round.

And thither let the kindred brave
Repair to liſt their Country's vows;
Let Beauty hear 'twas Virtue gave,
The worth to which her Hero bows.

Be far expell'd pale Envy's eye,
Thy bowers of Elyſian youth:
And thither let the Patriot fly,
To feaſt his ſoul with conſcious Truth.

Methinks I view the gen'rous throng,
In joy approach thy court of praiſe;
The valiant fam'd in antient ſong
Are loſt in tears of wild amaze.

Why weep, ye ſons of Greece and Rome,
To think your reign of ſplendour gone?
Accuſe not now your laſting doom,
And own your glories far o'er-ſhone.

Hail Britain! Muſe, the land of ſmiles
Be firſt to ſing her ſon's renown;
Tell how the Graces rule her iſles,
And gift the fair with Beauty's crown.

And ſure within thy green abode
Some voice ſhall utter Moira's name;
Tell how his heart with valour glow'd,
Since firſt he trod the cliffs of Fame!

Witneſs with pain, thou Weſtern world,
The vigour of his youthful arms;
In Gallia too, his flag unfurl'd,
Chill'd every foe with dread alarms.

Should not the rofy Queen of Mirth
Reward with joy the faithful hand,
That ſtills her ſorrows in their birth,
And faithful guards her favour'd land?

Oh yes! 'twas to ſuch gen'rous blood
So ſweet a prize was only due;
London was noble, fair, and good—
Thus *Worth* and *Fame* together grew.

Fort Edward, July 23. J. L.

EPITAPH

TO THE MEMORY OF THE RESPECTED NICHOLAS REVETT, Eſq. *Architect**.

REVETT, of graceful perſon, poliſh'd mind,
Of manners gentle, and affections kind;
Learn'd in thine art, and ſhrunk from falſe preſence
In patient ſtudy, oh! a poor defence
Againſt the wily ſubtleneſs of men,
Of would-be artiſts—eke Athenian!

To thee, Vitruvius did the grammar teach, [Greece.
Grammar Vitruvius learn'd from ancient
When did he learn? when Greece was on decline, [nian wipe.
And better taſte had Rome for old Faler-
Still Marcus did his part, he wrote twelve books,
And to Auguſtus, Emperor, up he looks;
He dedicates, no doubt ſecure of prize,
Says ſo and ſo; what ſot would call them lies?
But no Mæcenas entering Marcus' door,
Vitruvius liv'd and died perhaps but poor.
Did he of quails or lobſters praiſes tell,
The lands they came from, or the ſhores by ſhell; [much more
Rome had been grateful, heeding theſe,
Than plunder'd Temples from Achaia's ſhore.

Revett, farewell! no other arts thou knew [true.
But art Athenian! as Euclid's Problems
No worldly arts, the virtues all were thine,
Join Grecian ſhades at Retribution's ſhrine!

NO GHOST.

* The Pariſh Church at Ayott St. Lawrence, co. Herts, erected by this worthy architect, at the expence of Sir Lionel Lyde, is a fac ſimile from Mr. Revett's drawings and menſurations of the Temple of Theſeus at Athens, now a Moſque.

ON HEALTH.

From the Greek of Aiphron *of* Sicyon.

WITH thee, blithe Health, I wiſh to live,
Thy preſence truer joys will give,
Than all the bleſt on high:
Ne'er let me need thy influence kind,
But ſtill a willing inmate find,
To ſoften Age's ſigh.

If Plutus ſhower an envied ſtore,
Or men your godlike ſway adore,
And children prove moſt kind;
If further love your boſom fire,
And Venus thrilling hopes inſpire,
That wake your inmoſt mind.

If greater bleſſings Jove beſtow,
And bounteous grant from worldly woe
Much intervening reſt;
With thee, celeſtial, all things pleaſe,
A ſpring perennial ſpreads its breeze,
Without the none is bleſt. H. P. I.

P. 256, b. l. 44, read the firſt line thus:
"Thy fruits i'th' mind immortal grow," &c.

LORD MOLESWORTH'S

INSCRIPTION UPON HIS DOG,
In Eolington Wood, *near* Doncaſter.

SISTE, Viator, nec mirare
Supremo efferri honore
Extinctum Catellum;
Sed qualem
Quem forma inſignis, niveuſque candor,
Morum gratia, facileſque luſus,
Amor, obſequium, fides,
Domini delicias fecêre;
Cujus lateri adhæſit aſſiduus
Conviva, ſociuſque thori.
Illo comite,
Vis animi heroïs delaſſata
Ingenium mentemque novam ſumebat,
Iſte pro meritis non ingratis herus
Marmorea hâc urnâ mortuum
Deflens locavit
R. M. F. C. 1714.
On the other ſide,
Injurioſo ne pede
Proruas
Stantem columnam.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1804.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 10.

A new writ was ordered for Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. *Yorke* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, requeſting the Commons to ſettle an annuity of 1200*l.* on the family of Lord Kilwarden.

A motion of Mr. *Roſe*, for the names of the evidence on the Lichefter Election, was negatived.

H. OF LORDS.

May 11.

The Meſſage from the King, relative to the family of Lord Kilwarden, was delivered.

After ſome routine buſineſs, the Marquis of *Stafford* ſaid, that, having underſtood a new Adminiſtration was now forming, and that it would include a Right Hon. Friend of tranſcendent abilities, he ſhould withdraw his motion.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved an Addreſs, to agree to the proviſion for the family of Lord Kilwarden. Ordered.

May 16.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to ſeveral Public and Private Bills; among the former were the Britiſh and Iriſh Loan Bills, the Wine Duties, and the Militia Subaltern Allowance Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Yorke*, from the Liſkeard Committee, reported that Mr. Huſkiſſon had been duly elected, and that his petition was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

Mr. *Roſe* alſo reported, that the Under-Sheriff of Cornwall had violated the privileges of Parliament, by returning Mr. T. Sheridan.

Mr. *Foſter* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of the exchange between Ireland and this country.

H. OF LORDS.

May 18.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Cuſtoms Duties Bill, and ſome Private Bills.

Earl *Powis* (late Lord *Clive*) took the oaths and his ſeat.

The *Lord Chancellor* communicated to his Lordſhip the Reſolution of the Houſe in approbation of his conduct in India.

Earl *Powis* made a ſhort reply.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 23.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* moved the order of the day for the farther conſideration of the report of the Committee on the amendments of the Lords in the Volunteer Bill; and ſtated it as the opinion of the Committee, that the amendments had a tendency rather to carry into execution the meaſure that had been propoſed by the Houſe, than to introduce any thing new into the Bill.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, he was ſurprized that the Committee had not taken notice of a clauſe which alters the date of the returns relative to exemptions, from the 5th of May to the 1ſt of June.

Mr. *Pitt* declared, he could ſee nothing in the admiſſion of the amendment alluded to, which would endanger the privileges of the Houſe. But it was competent for the Houſe alſo to amend the amendment made by the Lords; and, inſtead of the 1ſt of June, to make the time alluded to the 1ſt of July.

Mr. *Grenville* inſiſted that the Houſe could not adopt the amendment without materially affecting their privileges. As to the Volunteers generally, he did not think they could be brought to any regular ſyſtem; and ſtrongly exhorted the Houſe to adopt ſome other method of calling out the energies of the country.

Mr. *Bragge* obſerved, that it was not the period of the exemptions, but the date of the return, which had been altered.

Mr. *Francis* ſaid a few words; and the Speaker entered into a detail of precedents of rejection of Bills, &c.

Mr. *Windham* admitted that the preſent was a queſtion of form; but that it was neceſſary.

Mr. *Fox* entered upon an inveſtigation of the precedents; and, on the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, the date of the 1ſt July was ſubſtituted for the 1ſt June.

On reading the clauſe that relates to maſters and ſervants, Mr. *Whitbread* called the attention of the Houſe to the ſingular caſe of a Mr. Morriſon, in the county of Bamf, who had diſmiſſed a ſervant in conſequence of his becoming a Volunteer. The ſervant had applied to the Lord Advocate, who told him he could give him no redreſs; but his Lordſhip had written to the Deputy Sheriff of the county a letter, ſtating that Morriſon, in diſmiſſing his ſervant, had acted from ſeditious motives; that, in the event of the French landing, he ſhould be immediately impriſoned; to caution people of the country to have no connexion with him; and that, ſhould any of his property be deſtroyed, he ſhould take care that no indemnity ſhould be given him.

No notice being taken of this ſtatement, Lord *Caſtlereagh* moved the appointment of a Committee, to draw up reaſons for a conference with the Lords.

H. OF

H. OF LORDS.

May 28.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſtated, that the Commons had agreed to almoſt the whole of the amendments made by the Lords in the Volunteer Bill; and he hoped that the Houſe would not riſk the failure of the Bill by inſiſting on thoſe to which they had refuſed concurrence.

Lord *Grenville* expreſſed his ſorrow at ſeeing the Bill again before the Houſe; and he could ſee no neceſſity why the paſſing of the Bill ſhould be hurried, if the amendments, to which the Commons had refuſed their concurrence, were at all calculated to improve it. On a conference, the arguments of their Lordſhips in ſupport of their amendments might be ſufficient to remove the objections of the Commons. His Lordſhip then went into a defence of the different amendments by the Lords, and moved that the Houſe do inſiſt upon their retention. His motion, however, was negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Shaw* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors in Ireland.

Alderman *Combe* ſaw no reaſon why the Bill ſhould not include the inſolvent debtors of this part of the United Kingdom. The ſuggeſtion ſeemed to meet the wiſh of the Houſe, and leave was given to bring in a Bill in this more enlarged form.

May 30.

Mr. *Wilberforce* prefaced his motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by obſerving that it had often been his fortune to addreſs the Chair on this queſtion, but never with a greater ſenſe of its importance; and he was convinced that this diſgraceful traffic might be aboliſhed without diminiſhing the intereſts or glory of the country. He added, that though former diſcuſſions had left but tranſitory impreſſions, they had yet done ſo much as to render it unneceſſary for him to enter again into all the particulars which had been ſo often urged; but he ſhould merely remind the Houſe of its verdict in 1792, relative to the injuſtice of the Slave Trade, and of a ſubſequent reſolution that the trade ought to ceaſe altogether. He then made an appeal to the feelings of the Houſe, and enumerated the pernicious effects of this diſgraceful traffic, which excited the native chieftains to attack their neighbours, in order to make priſoners as a means of trade. It had been proved that they were excited by ſpirituous liquors; and that, when their attempts on their neighbours had failed, they directed their attacks againſt their own town, and ſent their wretched inhabitants aboard the veſſels employed in what, by a ſtrange perverſion of language, was called Trade. He would prove that the purſuit of ſlaves was extended 5 or 600 miles into the interior of Africa; and the Houſe had already heard ſo much of the conſiſtent cruelty of the traders, as to be obliged to interfere to ſtop the waſte of human blood in the paſſage acroſs the Atlantic. As to the inſinuations made by many writers and ſpeakers, that the native Africans and Americans were no better than brutes, and incapable of civilization or ſocial feelings, they were unjuſtifiable and horrid; beſides, it was abſurd to compare their ſlavery in their own country with that to which they ſubmitted in the Weſt Indies; as the travels of Park, Golberry, Moore, &c. would ſhew that the condition of the Africans was perfectly comfortable and happy. It had alſo been ſtated, that, if the trade were to be aboliſhed, it would deſtroy a nurſery of the Britiſh marine; but it had appeared that, inſtead of ſupport, the African trade was a drain from the marine of the country: naval men, otherwiſe not inclined to ſupport his propoſition, had atteſted this fact; and that, on boarding an African trader, they could ſeldom find a hand worth taking. The fact was, that of 11,263 ſeamen employed in the African trade, 2643 died in one year, whereas only 323 died out of the ſame number employed in the Weſt India trade. Mr. W. then entered into many financial calculations, to ſhew that the capital employed in this trade was comparatively trivial, and might be turned to more advantage in other ſources; and likewiſe to prove that it would be poſſible to keep up the ſtock of ſlaves without importation, provided a different ſyſtem of feeding and education were adopted. He detailed the various ſeverities and hardſhips which the ſlaves had to encounter; contraſted their ſituation in our Iſlands with thoſe in the United States; and obſerved that the drain of Britiſh troops, required to guard our poſſeſſions, aroſe from the vaſt number of Blacks imported, who were in the proportion of 20 to one European. At length, after a few remarks on his own exertions in this cauſe, which he conſidered as the greateſt honour Providence had beſtowed upon him, he concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee to conſider of the motion."

Mr. *Fuller* ſaid, it was impoſſible to put the Negroes upon the ſame footing as Engliſh labourers; and it was known they were ſo well ſatisfied with their ſituation, that the uſual way of keeping them to their duty was to threaten to ſend them back to their own country. He ſpoke in high terms of the treatment of Negroes in our Iſlands, and conceived it impoſſible that the trade could be aboliſhed.

Mr.

Mr. *Barham* was nearly of the ſame opinion, and was convinced that the trade would be carried on in a contraband manner. He was therefore averſe to direct emancipation.

A debate of ſome length, but of no material intereſt, ſucceeded; in which Meſſrs. *W. Smith*, *Wilberforce*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *Lee*, *Fox*, and Lord *De Blaquiere*, ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Sir *William Geary* demanded an indemnification for thoſe who might be loſers by the abolition; and

Mr. *Manning*, after a ſpeech in favour of the trade, moved the other orders of the day; when, on a diviſion, there were for Mr. *Manning's* amendment, Ayes 49—Noes 124.—Majority in favour of the original motion 75.

H. OF LORDS.

May 31.

The Marquis of *Abercorn*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, commented on the late behaviour of Juſtice Fox; and called the ſerious attention of the Houſe to many parts of his conduct during a circuit in the North-weſt of Ireland. The circumſtances of complaint were contained in a petition from Mr. Hart, an independent gentleman of Ireland: the allegations were numerous; but the moſt particular were, unjuſtifiable treatment of individuals, and of the jury. The petitioner was one of the Grand Jury; and, for ſome remark made to the Juſtice, he was ordered into the felons' dock, and made to find bail for 2000*l.* for an alledged offence, for which he was never brought to trial. A variety of complaints were likewiſe contained in this petition; and it was ordered to lie on the table.

June 5.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Scotch Exciſe Licence Bill, the Volunteer Bill, the Solway Frith Fiſhery, the Thames and Medway Navigation, the Pancras Poor, and four Private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his motion relative to the augmentation of the military force; and obſerved that Government was called upon to eſtabliſh and ſupply a regular army, not only for defenſive but offenſive operations. The plan he was about to propoſe was the ſame as he had ſubmitted to their conſideration ſome weeks ago; and, without entering into details which the Houſe was already acquainted with, he would confine himſelf chiefly to theſe three objects: 1ſt, the quantum of additional force to be raiſed; 2dly, the application to be made of it; and 3dly, the manner in which it ſhould be raiſed. Reſpecting the firſt, the Bill he ſhould ſubmit would go to the completion of the Army of Reſerve, to the extent of the 6 or 9000 men, in which it was now deficient in the reſpective pariſhes and counties, and to diminiſh gradually the number of the Militia from its preſent proportion to 40,000 men for England, and 8 or 9000 for Scotland. Of this force, there were 7000 men now wanting to ſupply the deficiencies in the exiſting ſtate of that eſtabliſhment; and what he wiſhed for was, that the men ſo deficient ſhould not be uſed to fill up the vacancies in the Militia, but be made applicable to the new additional force of Reſerve. Of the numbers for the eſtabliſhment of the Army of Reſerve, under the late Act, he underſtood that there was a deficiency of 9000 men, which it was now propoſed to levy in a much more lenient and moderate manner than had yet been ſuggeſted. He deſcribed the various advantages of having a permanent force adequate to maintain our rank among Nations, and he was convinced that the Army of Reſerve was a reſource more extenſive in its influence, and eaſier in its operation, than any which had yet been ſuggeſted. He meant to continue the raiſing of men by ballot, but in a more eaſy manner, by adopting extenſive alterations in the exiſting laws. The deputy lieutenants of the counties were to have the arrangement of the quotas which ſhould be ſupplied by the pariſhes; ſo that the recruiting of this new Army of Reſerve ſhould be managed by the pariſh officers. If the pariſhes could find a ſufficient number of perſons willing to enliſt for a limited ſervice, they would incur no fine; but he held it to be the proper rule of juſtice, that no individual, or local party, ſhould be liable to thoſe expences which were neceſſary to the exigencies of the State; and that nothing ſhould be taken, in the way of fine or penalty, which was originally meant as perſonal ſervice. The State ought to ſupply the pecuniary means; and therefore he ſhould move, that, in this repartition of charge, the bounty to the recruit, or the perſons balloted, ſhould be paid by the Receivers-General, of the Land Tax; but, where the pariſhes could not find their aſſeſſed proportion of men, they would be ſubject to fines ſomewhat exceeding the bounty affixed by the Government; and theſe fines were to form a permanent fund, towards raiſing the Army of Reſerve. In addition to theſe, he ſhould yet propoſe ſome collateral meaſures in the courſe of the Seſſion for the general improvement of our military ſyſtem, and the recruiting of the army of the line; and the meaſures to be purſued would be found as lenient and effectual as any that had hitherto been ſuggeſted. He ſhould propoſe, that the additional force ſhould, in the ſame manner as the preſent Army of Reſerve, be limited

to

to a ſervice of five years, or ſix months after the concluſion of any war in which the country might be engaged at the time of its formation; and that its ſervices ſhould not be extended beyond the limits of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernſey, and Jerſey, and the Iſlands in the Channel, unleſs they accepted the bounty, and enliſted amongſt the regiments of the line. To ſhew the neceſſity of ſome vigorous meaſures, he obſerved, by a late calculation, it appeared that, of 30,000 men voted for the Army of Reſerve, not more than from 2 to 3000 were muſtered under the preſent ſyſtem. He then concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for increaſing the military force of the country, the better recruiting the Army of the Line, and diminiſhing the number of the Militia.

Mr. *Windham*, in moderate terms, objected to part of the ſyſtem, but by no means wiſhed to diſapprove of it entirely. He could not but approve of limited ſervice, inſtead of that for life, and of the abolition of commuting for ſubſtitutes. He was therefore rejoiced that we could look to the eſtabliſhment of a permanent force. He however made ſome objections to the plan propoſed for the Army of Reſerve, and thought the power veſted in pariſh-officers might be abuſed. On the whole, he could ſee no originality in the preſent plan, except in the additional battalions.

Mr. *Addington* ſaid, he could ſee no advantage to be derived from the meaſures now propoſed, which he conſidered as compulſory, and fit only for a deſpotic form of government. Inſtead of reducing the Militia, he maintained that it ought to be augmented. In ſhort, the mode ſuggeſted was, in his opinion, nugatory and vexatious, and he ſhould oppoſe its farther progreſs.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* juſtified the meaſure.

Sir *W. Geary* conſidered it as unjuſtifiable; and

Mr. *Fox* declared that he could not diſcover the merit in it which he at firſt ſuppoſed it would contain.

After ſeveral explanations, the Bill was brought in.

June 6.

Sir *John Anderſon* preſented a petition from the planters, merchants, annuitants, and others intereſted in the Britiſh Weſt India Colonies, againſt the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. He moved that the petitioners be heard by counſel.

To this Mr. *Wilberforce* objected; but the queſtion was carried.

Mr. *Whitbread* made his motion on the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, whom he accuſed of a propenſity to exceed his powers, and a want of delicacy in their execution. It appears that Garrow, a farmer's ſervant, who had been diſcharged by his maſter for attending the Volunteer drills, applied to the Lord Advocate, to know how he could obtain ſatisfaction; and the latter, after accuſing the maſter of want of principle and aggreſſion, confeſſed that the ſervant could have no redreſs. He alſo wrote a letter to the Deputy Sheriff, recommending him to hold him up to public contempt, to diſcourage the gentlemen of the county aſſociating with him; and, if the French ſhould make good a landing, that he be that moment impriſoned; and he ſhould take care that whatever loſſes he (Mr. Morriſon) ſhould ſuſtain, he ſhould receive no compenſation. He then moved that the documents alluded to be laid before the Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he would not oppoſe the motion; but he thought the conſtructions put upon the letter were more than they would bear; and that the conduct of the Lord Advocate had originated in motives of the pureſt zeal.

Mr. *Fox* made an animated reply againſt apologies for tyranny; and the motion was carried.

June 7.

Sir *C. Morgan* moved an Addreſs, ſoliciting a reward for J. Clementſon, eſq. who had been 35 years Deputy Serjeant at Arms, and had lately reſigned on account of his advanced ſtate of life. Agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved the ſecond reading of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, on which ſeveral Members made a ſtrong oppoſition. Amongſt theſe were, Sir *W. Young*, Earl *Temple*, Lord *Caſtlereagh*, Dr. *Laurence*, Mr. *Windham*, and Sir *L. Parſons*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended that no thought prevailed of emancipating the Negroes now in the Weſt Indies; but the intention was, to ameliorate their condition by preventing the future African trade.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, Sir *C. Brooke*, Sir *R. Milbanke*, Sir *J. Newport*, and other Members, ſtrongly ſupported the motion; and the Bill was read a ſecond time.

June 8.

On the motion for conſidering the petitions of the Iriſh linen manufacturers, Mr. *Foſter* ſtated the hardſhips under which they laboured, and proved that the trade was in conſequence decaying to a great extent; as, in 1792, the export of linens from Ireland amounted to 40,000,000 of yards, but in 1803 the number was only 36,000,000 and a half. He therefore moved for a Bill to exempt all Iriſh linens from the export duty. Ordered.

In anſwer to a queſtion from Mr. *Fuller*, Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, he believed ſome overture had been made by Deſſalines to the Government

vernment of Jamaica, reſpecting the importation of ſlaves into St. Domingo.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the ſecond reading of the Additional Defence Bill; on which Mr. *Calcraft* made a variety of objections to the preſent Bill, which he did not think ſufficiently vigorous, and by no means likely to anſwer the purpoſe intended.

Sir *R. Buxton* ſtrongly ſupported the meaſure.

Mr. *Yorke* could not ſanction the preſent Bill, as he was convinced of the difficulty of introducing the ſyſtem of limited ſervice into this country: he took a view of the different parts of the Bill; and, after pointing out his objections ſpecifically, concluded with obſerving, that as it was not intended for our immediate ſecurity, it had better ſtand over.

Mr. *S. Bourne* followed in praiſe of the meaſure; and Mr. *Baſtard* againſt it. The latter conceived that the Bill gave a power to the Crown to raiſe 60 or 70,000 men, and to apply for money independently of Parliament: and, trembling at its conſequences, he ſhould oppoſe it.

Mr. *Ryder*, Mr. *Elliſon*, and Mr. *Fuller*, were alſo decidedly againſt the Bill.

Sir *L. Parſons* thought the former plan of the Army of Reſerve to be preferable; but, as he could not get the one, he ſhould take the other.

Mr. *Windham* declared that he conſidered the meaſure to be not only inadequate, but deſtructive of its object.

Lord *De Blaquiere* and Mr. *Ward* ſaid a few words in favour of the Bill; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* repeated his arguments in its ſupport; and ſaid, that in the Committee he would prove it to be a meaſure beſt calculated for the ſafety of the Country.

Mr. *Fox* reſumed his former grounds of objections; and, on a diviſion, at two in the morning, there were, ayes 221, noes 181.—Majority for the Bill, only 40.

[In the courſe of this debate, many alluſions were made by the oppoſition-party to the diſappointments of the people at the want of a comprehenſive Adminiſtration, inſomuch that the Speaker was frequently obliged to remind ſeveral Members, on both ſides, of the impropriety of their total deviation from the queſtion before the Houſe.]

June 11.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, for the Houſe to go into a Committee upon the Additional Force Bill;

Mr. *Jekyll* made ſome objections to the Speaker leaving the chair, on the ground that the publick looked for ſomething more effectual than the preſent meaſure, in which there was only one feature of novelty, the recruiting by pariſh-officers. This was a mode univerſally reprobated: it was an act of injuſtice to force individuals to pay a fine, not in pariſhes alone, but a tax impoſed upon counties at large. Perſons who had already been obliged to find ſubſtitutes for other ſpecies of ſervice were thus to be ſubjected to the general contribution, in ſhape of a fine, in order to find others. He alluded to an anonymous paper, which explained the hardſhip of this Bill more decidedly. The writer of it ſtated, that about 12 months ago he had been balloted for the Supplementary Militia, and had paid 30 guineas to provide a ſubſtitute; and that by the former Acts he was entitled to be freed from any military ſervice or contribution for five years. He (the writer) ſaw, however, that a Bill was pending, under which he ſhould be liable to a fine, or aſſeſſment, as well as others who had ſtood the balloting. Thouſands (continued Mr. Jekyll) will be placed in a ſimilar ſituation with that individual. Even the Volunteers were thus to be compelled to pay freſh rates and impoſitions in addition to all they had already contributed towards its ſecurity.

Mr. *P. Moore* ſaid, he conſidered the Bill as one of the moſt alarming that had ever been introduced to the Houſe ſince the deteſtable time of James the Second, of whoſe conduct after the rebellion of 1684 he gave a brief account; and called the attention of the Houſe to the ſpirit with which their forefathers had rejected the King's propoſition for an unconſtitutional increaſe of the regular army. It was our Militia that precluded the neceſſity for ſuch a large ſtanding force as was now required; and as he could not ſee how we could diſpoſe of a greater force than we already had, it appeared only intended for contingencies which no man could foretell.

Mr. *M'Naughten* was convinced that a large ſtanding army was neceſſary, and adviſed Mr. J. to reflect that his ſpeech could do no good in the country. He thought that any farther oppoſition againſt the Bill was a moſt vexatious oppoſition; for it was nothing elſe than a violent attempt to embarraſs his Majeſty's Miniſters. *[A loud cry of Order.]*

Col. *Craufurd* ſaid, he had always approved of increaſing the regular army by every proper means; but he ſaw that the preſent plan would not add a ſingle man to it, as it was much more oppreſſive than the former mode of balloting; and he was convinced that no ſuch extraordinary means were neceſſary. Taking a view of the cauſes which induced men to enter into the regular army, he proceeded to ſhew that the attractions of the *Home Army* were greater, and conſequently that the 13,000 men raiſed for the Army of Reſerve would all have entered the regular army, had the former not exiſted. With reſpect to foreign

reign ſervice, he thought it extremely deſirable to put an end to that abominable branch of ſervice, the duty of the Weſt India Iſlands, that had ſo long proved the grave of our gallant regiments. It was no unfrequent thing for an entire regiment to die there in a few months, without the opportunity of ſignalizing its character by any act of valour in the public ſervice. He concluded with expreſſing his thorough conviction that the preſent Bill was utterly inadequate to its propoſed objects.

Mr. *Burland*, Mr. *R. Ward*, Mr. *S Lefevre*, Sir *W. Young*, and Sir *W. Pulteney*, all expreſſed their diſapprobation of the Bill; and Mr. *Rider* ſpoke in defence of it; when, on the queſtion for the Speaker leaving the chair, there were ayes 219, noes 160. Majority for Mr. Pitt 50.

Mr. *Pitt* obſerved, that, from the frequent anterior diſcuſſions, he did not think it neceſſary to enter minutely into the clauſes of the Bill; he therefore would proceed to fill up the blanks immediately; and for the year ending with October 1805, he propoſed to inſert 12,000, to denote the number of men after that date to be raiſed for the purpoſes of the Act. He afterwards conſented to the recommitment of the Bill. *(To be continued.)*

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 9, 1804. This Gazette contains a declaration from Lord Harrowby of the blockade of the entrance of the ports of Fecamp, St. Vallery de Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Neuport, and Oſtend.

Admiralty-office, Auguſt 18. A Letter from Lord Nelſon, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to W. Marſden, eſq. incloſes the following, addreſſed to C. M. Schomberg, eſq. his Majeſty's ſhip Madras.

Sir, In execution of your orders of the 29th ult. I have great ſatisfaction in informing you, that, on the morning of the 28th, Cape Paſſaro bearing N. E. eight leagues, I got ſight of the privateer you alluded to, then apparently taking poſſeſſion of two brigs. On our appearance, they ſeparated. Thinking the appearance of the weather favourable, I diſpatched a boat in chaſe of each brig, and followed the privateer. On the evening of the 29th, after a chaſe of 36 hours, in a perfect calm, and ſix hours inceſſant firing from his ſtern and our bow chaſers, he ſtruck, finding the veſſel filling faſt from a ſhot-hole under water, which we, however, ſtopped. She proves to be L'Hirondelle, a very fine cutter, out from Cette, mounting 14 twelve-pounders, his complement 80 men (many of whom were with prizes), coppered bottom, and juſt launched.—On the evening of the 29th he had taken (after an action) the King George, Malta government brig. At the time I had the luck to ſee him, he had captured the abovementioned brigs, and was in chaſe of a ſloop, which we prevented him boarding.—We received no damage from his fire (chiefly aimed at our maſts), ſave a 12-pound ſhot through our ſtarboard bow, between wind and water, and a few ropes cut.—On hearing of the capture of the King George (as it ſtill remained calm), I diſpatched Lieut. Nicholas in the launch to Syracuſe, hoping to intercept her; but, after rowing 25 leagues, he had the diſappointment to find her a few hours arrived. Lieut. Pettet joined me here yeſterday with the boats, having taken the recaptures to Malta. They prove to be the Mentor, of London, and the Catharine, of Liverpool, from Meſſina to Malta to join convoy, with valuable cargoes.—The perſevering exertions of the ſhip's company deſerve mention. They were at the ſweeps (to which purpoſe I had converted all the ſmall ſpars) for 36 hours without intermiſſion, even to meals, in which time they ſwept the ſhip 60 miles, without an air of wind. Their conduct gives me much reaſon to regret the diſparity of the enemy's force.

I am, &c. R. Corbet.

[Sir J. T. Duckworth, in a letter dated Jamaica, June 16, mentions the capture of the French privateer, La Liberte, of one four-pounder, 3 ſwivel, and 37 men, 14 days from St. Jago de Cuba, by the Hunter brig, Capt. Inglefield.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 21. This Gazette contains a Letter from Sir C. Cotton, off Uſhant, incloſing the following:

Sir, *Rambler, at Sea, Auguſt* 16.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that being between the Iſle of Dieu and the main, on the morning of the 7th inſt. I obſerved 9 ſail of ſloops and chaſſe-marees cloſe in ſhore, ſteering to the Southward and Eaſtward. About nine it fell calm; I then ſent the boats, under the command of Lieut. Foreman and Mr. Cox, maſter's mate, to take poſſeſſion of them; but, favoured by a light air, they came to an anchor under the battery of St. Gillies, and within muſket-ſhot of the ſhore; notwithſtanding which, two of the ſloops were brought off with great gallantry, under a ſmart fire from field-pieces and muſketry; the others cut their cables, and ran aground ſo near to the pier-head, it was impoſſible to get them off. T. Innes.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 28. A Letter from Lord Gardner to W. Marſden, eſq. incloſes the following:

My Lord, *Loire, at Sea, Aug.* 18.

I have much ſatisfaction in announcing to you the capture (by his Majeſty's ſhip Loire)

Loire) of a frigate privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 39-pounders, with 240 men, which I had the good fortune to fall in with in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. long. 12 deg. 20 min. on the 17th inst. She has been a wonderful annoyance to the British trade during the present war; and is the ship Capt. Gordon so gallantly contested with, until the Wolverine was in the act of sinking. She held the Loire a chace of 24 hours, the last quarter of an hour being a running action; from our situation, together with the darkness of the night, few of our guns took effect upon her till latterly. Seven of her men were badly wounded, two of which are since dead. Six of the Loire's men were wounded, two only severely, and, I am happy to add, are in a fair way of recovery. I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, during the short time the action lasted; and feel satisfied, that, had she been a frigate of equal force to the Loire, they would have lost none of the credit they so deservedly obtained on a former occasion. The Blonde had been out 20 days from Passage, in Spain, without having made any capture. She is a very fine ship, sails remarkably fast, and appears to me very well calculated for his Majesty's service. Inclosed is a list of the wounded on board the Loire.

I am, &c. F. L. MAITLAND.

List of the wounded on board his Majesty's ship Loire, in action with the Blonde, 17th of August, 1804.—Midshipman, Mr. Conner.—Seamen, Wm. Taylor, James Thompson, (severely), Joseph Covey, David Light, and Alex. Brown.

(Signed) F. L. MAITLAND.

Admiralty office, Sept. 4. Letter from Mr. Mungo Gilmore, Commander of the East India Company's ship the Eliza Ann, to W. Marsden, esq.; dated off the Start Point, August 31.

Sir, Having sailed from St. Helena on the 9th of July with the Union and Sir William Pulteney, extra India ships, put under my command as senior officer, by order of Governor Patton, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 22d of August, being in the lat. 48 deg. 5 min. North, and long. 13 deg. West, at daylight, a French brig privateer came down upon us; and at eight A. M. engaged the Union, she being the headmost ship, and struck upon the Eliza and Ann, and the Sir William Pulteney's coming up, after an action of about 20 minutes; she proved to be La Venus mounting 16 guns, four, eight, and 12-pounders, with 68 men on board, (of her crew), commanded by Capt. Pierre Henry Nicholas Banamy, a Lieutenant in the French Navy, out 11 days from St. Ander, had recaptured a Spanish lugger and sloop, detained by his Majesty's sloop Wasp; five men of her crew were prisoners on board: in the action the privateer had one man killed, and two badly wounded. The privateer parted company from us in the night of the 29th to the Westward of Scilly, and I am in hopes she will get safe into port, having only three prisoners left on board, the rest being on board of our ships. I am, &c. MUNGO GILMORE.

La Venus had 73 men on board when she sailed, and was fitted out for a cruize of 40 or 50 days.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 11. Letter from Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to W. Marsden, esq. dated at Barbadoes, July 13.

Sir, I enclose a list of captures by the squadron during the last six months, and an extract of a letter from Capt. Columbine, of his Majesty's ship Ulysses.

I am, &c. SAMUEL HOOD.

[Here follows a list of 33 vessels captured by his Majesty's cruisers, among which are ten privateers.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Columbine, of his Majesty's ship Ulysses, to Commodore Hood, dated June 22.

On the 15th of last month I captured Les Trois Freres, a French schooner privateer, with one gun, and 24 men, Jean Detreuil, master, from Martinico.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we detail to our readers the magnificent works which are continued for the increase of commercial wealth, and for the advancement of public improvement and happiness. It must be, it ought to be expected, that in the first city of the world schemes of national amelioration are adopted, which should not only attract but justify the curiosity of the people of England. If we could select any subject to which that curiosity should be directed with peculiar propriety, it would be the stupendous establishment which, under the patronage, not only of opulent and patriotic individuals, but under the peculiar countenance of Government, has been commenced and continued, within a few miles of the Capital, on the Eastern shore of the Thames. The publick are so well acquainted with the site, and with the early project of the West India Docks, that it is unnecessary to notice the particulars either of the topographical situation, or the legislative sanction with which this splendid plan of commercial aggrandizement was undertaken;

taken; it will be ſufficient to ſay, that experience has confirmed the ſentiments of the firſt adventurers, and that both the expectations of the founders and the hopes of Parliament have been fully juſtified. The ſubject may be conſidered under four diſtinct heads, all of which are of conſiderable importance to the general ſucceſs: 1. The Roads. 2. The Buildings. 3. The Locks and Baſins. 4. The Contrivances for the Interior Management.—1. The Roads. The Grand Commercial Road, as it is termed, is not yet completed. It at preſent reaches from the Church in Whitechapel to the Docks, extending about two miles, and of the width of 70 feet, with ſome interruption from a ſmall ſtreet, now familiarly called Cumberſome-ſtreet.—At a ſhort diſtance before it arrives at Limehouſe-church, the direct communication is impeded; but to prevent, as much as public convenience would admit, any variation, the bridge of Limehouſe-cut is conſiderably enlarged, and the burial-ground of the Church is confined to narrower limits, and for this purpoſe the dead bodies have been removed with all poſſible decency. This road, although private property (and the only inſtance of private right in ſuch a concern), is an intereſt totally diſtinct from that of the Docks. Under the authority of a ſeparate Act, 50,000*l.* has already been raiſed; and a call of 50,000*l.* more has been made on the proprietors, which was ſubſcribed to by them with the utmoſt avidity. It is a peculiar privilege enjoyed by theſe contributors, that they are entitled to 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound from the ground-rents on each ſide of the road. The conſequence of this direct channel of intercourſe with the centre of the Metropolis, has been very advantageous to the land-owners in the neighbourhood; and we know of two or three inſtances in which their property has been augmented to five times its original value. It is not intended to pave this road through the whole width; but in the manner it is performed in the vicinity of the Docks, or in the way the great roads of France are ſecured, by pavement in the middle or moſt prominent part. Preparations are making for this purpoſe through the whole extent; but it will be a conſiderable time before the buſineſs is completed.—2. The Buildings. Scarcely any contrivance of architecture could preſent to the eye a more magnificent ſcene than is diſcovered on the approach to the extenſive edifices which compoſe this eſtabliſhment. It appears like a magnificent city, ſurrounded by artificial fortifications. To the North is a ſort of rampart, ſurmounted by iron baluſtrades, and protected by a foſſe ſupplied from the river. To the South is a temporary wall of wood, and in the whole range centinels are ſeen parading for the protection of this vaſt emporium of national wealth. While we are adverting to the ſecurity of this great depot, it may not be immaterial to notice the danger to which it would be expoſed if an incendiary were to intrude himſelf on theſe premiſſes. After the ſhips are received into the baſin, the hatches are locked down, and, excepting for the purpoſe of loading and unloading, not an individual, not even the Captain, is permitted to go on board. At a certain hour the bell is rung, and the interior of the building is emptied of all its buſtling inhabitants. The clamour of buſineſs is ſucceeded by the ſtillneſs of a deſart. The buildings, in their preſent ſtate, conſiſt principally of ſix diſtinct ranges of warehouſes, compoſed of as many floors, with cellars to the South. The ſtories are each of them about eight feet high in the clear; and three double cranes are provided at the ſummit of each warehouſe, which communicate with all the apartments. Numerous ſquare pillars ſuſpend the cieling of each ſtory, to ſupport the immenſe weight they are deſigned to receive. Between theſe lofty warehouſes, lower receptacles are conſtructed, and the walls are rendered more durable by buttreſſes. It has been found, that on ſtructures expoſed to the acid of ſugar, copper is more advantageouſly employed than lead. In conſequence of this diſcovery, the former metal is uſed in preference to the latter, in the water-pipes and various other parts of the building. On a ſtone-tablet, in the centre of the interior part, is an appropriate inſcription.—3. The Locks and Baſins.—About twelve ſhips are with convenience admitted at one tide, and the facility with which this is executed, and the ingenious contrivances for the purpoſe, muſt excite the aſtoniſhment of every ſpectator. The baſins will contain about three hundred ſhips. Thoſe already received, and at the entrance of the locks, approach nearly to 250 in number. The gates of the Docks have nothing peculiar in them, except their maſſive conſtruction to reſiſt the great weight of water, and the convenience of a foot-bridge, with which they are ſurmounted. Beſides theſe, there are drawbridges at each entrance of the baſin, for carts and other carriages, which by the ſyſtem of ſmall wheels or rollers, introduced into the machinery, round a ſtrong pivot, are thrown acroſs the channel, or withdrawn without difficulty. The laſt particulars to which we ſhall advert, are the expedients reſorted to for the interior management. It is in vain that the moſt lavith ſums are devoted to public improvements, unleſs ſkill is applied in the uſe of theſe improvements. With the variation of a ſingle word, we may invite, in aid of our poſition, a claſſical adage—"*Parvi ſunt fortis nummi, niſi eſt conſilium domi.*"

The

The whole management of this vaſt concern ſeems to be purſued with the correctneſs and œconomy of a private counting-houſe. The carts are loaded exactly according to the rotation in which they are entered in the warehouſe-books the preceding day. It is unneceſſary to ſay, that the ſhips are diſburthened of their cargoes with the ſame order and impartiality. The whole ſcene of the interior preſents to the eye every poſſible convenience for the conduct of the various branches of laborious occupation. The goods are weighed under ſheds; the Cuſtom houſe agents are accommodated with moveable offices under their own lock; channels are contrived for rolling the caſks, ſo as to avoid half the expence of human labour; the ſeveral apartments are inſcribed with the buſineſs to which they are devoted; ſo that, in this world of activity, a ſtranger is capable of diſtinguiſhing the particular ſituation where his demands may be immediately ſatisfied. To preſerve peace, and prevent depredation, conſtables attend during all the hours of buſineſs. Several fire-engines are diſtributed on the premiſes, to play on the firſt moment of danger from that deſtructive element. Notwithſtanding the ſpacious quays with which this eſtabliſhment is provided, ſufficient room cannot be afforded to unload all the ſhipping at this ſeaſon of the year, in time of war. To prevent the delay, the firſt ſhips are arranged the whole length of the quay, but not with the head and ſtern completely cloſed upon each other. A ſufficient interval is reſerved to throw bridges acroſs to the outer range of ſhips, and with the aſſiſtance of theſe they have their cargoes diſcharged with great facility. Theſe temporary bridges are of conſiderable ſtrength and weight; but we have recently ſeen them drawn to the exterior ſhips in five minutes.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 15. The Coronation of our new Emperor will be celebrated by the moſt brilliant fête ever ſeen in France. The Senate intends to give a fête, which will coſt upwards of two millions (82,000*l.*) in the palace of Luxemburgh. The city of Paris will beſides, as in the times of the coronations of former Kings, give an entertainment in the Hotel de Ville, never before ſurpaſſed in ſplendour. The Empreſs has already ordered 500 tables to be laid out in the Thuillerie Garden and in the Elyſian Fields, each large enough for 50 gueſts, all to be ſerved at her expenſe with the choiceſt diſhes and the fineſt wines. Should the weather be unfavourable, theſe tables will be covered, as in tents. Fire-works are preparing, for which the Emperor has given 600,000 livres (25,000*l.*) from his private purſe; and, upon each bridge, immenſe tons with wine will be placed, and every one paſſing by will drink as much as he pleaſes; on every ſquare will be an orcheſtra, where the public will dance, and eat and drink at the Emperor's expence. From his Majeſty's private purſe ſix millions (250,000*l.*) are already delivered to the Mint, where gold and ſilver Coronation Medals are ſtriking, of which one million and a half livres (75,000*l.*) will be diſtributed at Paris, and the remainder in the capital city of each department. Priſoners of every deſcription will be reſtored to their liberty; and a new amneſty publiſhed, including all emigrated perſons, with the exception of the Bourbons and perſons related to them. Each Officer will be advanced one ſtep; and each ſoldier receive from the Emperor's private purſe one decade's (ten days') pay.

Paris, Aug. 21. After reviewing the different camps and the flotillas at Dunkirk and Oſtend, his Majeſty returned to Boulogne, for the purpoſe of delivering the rewards to the Legion of Honour—The day of St. Napoleon was choſen for this ceremony, and is in future to be the anniverſary of the feaſt of the Order, and of his Imperial Majeſty. The army undertook the arrangement of this ſplendid celebration. The ſpot choſen for this purpoſe was the large natural Amphitheatre at the extremity of the port, which is capable of accommodating 100,000 people. The general conception of the plan was that of an antient theatre, the galleries of which were repreſented by 20 columns of infantry, compoſed of 60 men in front. The intervals of the columns, and the imperial and ſenatorial apartments, were depicted by the cavalry, which was arranged to exhibit accurately the peculiarities of the ſplendid monuments of antiquity. The platform in the centre was reſerved for the moſt diſtinguiſhed viſitors. A magnificent veil or ſcene of the height of 100 feet was raiſed. In the midſt of this gorgeous diſplay, the Imperial Throne was erected, ſurrounded by the guard of the *ſacred* perſon of the Monarch. The throne was compoſed in imitation of the Roſtra of the ſucceſſors of Auguſtus, when the army was harangued by the illuſtrious Chief of the Empire, placed in the *Allocutionem*. The ſurface was 16 ſquare feet, the height eight feet, embelliſhed with royal ſtandards, ſurrounded by the Imperial Eagle. In the centre, on two projections, were depoſited the ancient chair of Dagobert, and at the foot-ſtool the inſignia and ſtandards, the priſes of the glorious victories at Mon-

Montenotte, Arcole, Rivoli, Caſtiglione, and Marengo; and beneath, the awful pyramids of the Nile. In the groune were the honorary decorations of the Hanoverian Electors; and above were diſcerned the ſingular diſtinctions of the Dynaſty of Saladin.

On the 16th, in the morning, a general ſalute announced the approach of the important ſpectacle. At noon the Emperor aſcended the throne; and after a flouriſh of trumpets, the Grand Chancellor of the Order pronounced the Oration. At the cloſe, the voice of Napoleon the Firſt was diſtinguiſhed, and an hundred thouſand others ſhouted forth—"*Vive l'Empereur.*"—The ſoothing harmony of muſic was perceived amid the general ſound of drums, and the roar of cannon. The ſmoke of theſe engines of war, mingling with the breath of myriads, *aſcended to Heaven as an offering to the Moſt High.* The ſame propitious gale from the Weſt, which waved our banner, filled the ſails of the marine from Havre, which entered the port, and witneſſed the triumphant ſcene!

Paris, Aug. 25. Our Emperor has the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his new dignity acknowledged by the '*Emperor of the Romans*;' who on his part, beſides that title, takes alſo that of "*Hereditary Emperor of Auſtria.*" This important news was brought to Paris by Extraordinary Couriers; and Count de Cobentzel has received his new credentials.—The difficulties which retard that formality on the part of Ruſſia and of Sweden do not ſeem to be ſo eaſily removed. They were to have been again, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, the ſubject of a conference between the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires, M. D'Oubril, and M. Talleyrand. What particularly gave riſe to this conference was, perhaps, a recent note from the Emperor Alexander, preſented during the preſent journey of the Emperor Napoleon, in which that Monarch renewed his demands in favour of the King of Sardinia and others. We are ignorant of the iſſue of that interview; but *the publick are not without uneaſineſs reſpecting the difference which ſubſiſts between the two Courts*, increaſed by the armaments of that of St. Peterſburg.

Sept. 2. The Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires, with all perſons belonging to his legation, left this capital in the morning of the 30th ult. notwithſtanding that he had received no anſwer to his ultimatum, in which his Majeſty demanded indemnity to the King of Sardinia, the evacuation of the Neapolitan Territories, and the deliverance of Hanover. We are now aſſured that the Swediſh Charge d'Affaires, Ackerblad, with his ſuite, has alſo left this city. It is firmly believed, that negociations are on foot, which may bring about a general peace; but, in caſe of no arrangements being made, a war with the Northern Powers is regarded as inevitable.

An embargo on Ruſſian and Swediſh veſſels has been laid in all the ports of France.

An order has been iſſued at Paris for all young men born between Sept. 1783 and Sept. 1784, whatever may be their ſize, their phyſical conſtitution, *or even infirmities*, to be inſcribed upon the tables of the conſcription for the year 18. They were required to preſent themſelves between the 1d of September and the 7th of October, before the Mayor of their Commune.

The *Hague Courant*, of the 15th, ſtates, that Buonaparte left Aix-la-Chapelle yeſterday ſe'nnight for Cologne, accompanied by Talleyrand and Semonville. The other foreign Miniſters who had been at Aix-la-Chapelle, in conformity to the mandate of the Emperor, were about to return to Paris. It is reported, that during the ſtay of the Emperor at the abovementioned town, ſome important deliberations took place at a Diplomatic Congreſs, which was attended by ſeveral foreign Princes *incognito*.

Buonaparte, it is ſtated, viſits Coblentz, Mentz, and Straſburg, previous to his return to Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon has ſent poſitive orders to ſeveral of the German Princes to meet him on the left Bank of the Rhine.

Buonaparte, during a viſit at Cherbourg, was preſent at the inauguration of a new battery on the Dyke, which was called the "Napoleon Battery."—It had an inſcription on the breaſt-work, in praiſe of the Emperor, on which all the Generals of diviſion affixed their ſeals. The account of this ceremony occupies ſeveral columns of the *Moniteur*.

At Breſt, it has been aſcertained that the ſhips are unable to put to ſea for want of men; as the deſertions are numerous beyond all precedent.

A private letter from Paris ſtates, that Buonaparte has iſſued a Manifeſto, in which the Emperor Alexander is inſolently reproved for his interference in Germany, on the ſubject of the murder of the Duke d'Enghein; is reproached with not having puniſhed the murderers of his father; and, finally, is aſked, why, inſtead of any indirect hoſtility to the French Government, he has not abſolutely commenced war?

A curious article has been publiſhed relative to Moreau; which, amongſt other particulars, poſitively ſtates that he has denied all knowledge of the letter ſaid to have been written to Buonaparte. It is added, that a project had been formed to murder him in priſon; but it was thought to be too dangerous a ſpeculation.

It is aſſerted, that an intimation has been given to the Earl of Yarmouth, now a priſoner in France, that his Lordſhip might

might be *accommodated* with paſſports to return to England, on paying the *trifling ſum* of 30,000l.

The following ſpecimen of adulation is taken from an Addreſs of the Senate to the Empreſs Joſephine. The Preſident tells her, "Your palace is, in my eyes, the Temple of *Modeſty*. I ſhould fear, therefore, to offend the Goddeſs, if I ſhould dare to deſcribe her *virtues*."

Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. 3. The Emperor arrived here yeſterday at noon. All the inhabitants flocked to meet him. Nothing can exceed the joy of the people. The magiſtrates who this morning have enjoyed the ſatisfaction of an interview with him, *may well be envied*. He has *vouchſafed* an audience to the Army, the Clergy, the Law, and the Members of the Municipal and Departmental Bodies.

The Argus Engliſh Paper, printed at Paris, lately made the following remarks: "The people of London ſeem very uneaſy about the Brest fleet, and the flotilla off Boulogne. It is ſingular, that a Government, which flatters itſelf with giving laws to the world, ſhould be reduced to tremble eternally for its own exiſtence. The coaſt of France preſents a frightful ſtorm: England is like the fearful labourer; who, expecting it to burſt, ſeeks to avoid it, without knowing either when, where, or how, the thunderbolt is to fall. This indeed is a ſituation which might lower the pride of Britain!"

The French ſoldiers are told that they will have nothing but an undiſciplined militia, an armed mob, to encounter, on their landing in England; and are aſſured, that ſo heterogenous a maſs cannot make ſerious oppoſition to the tactical preciſion and nice organization of the French army. [They have not, however, we preſume, forgotten that the troops who oppoſed them in Flanders, in Holland, and in Egypt, were all new levies, in whom courage and conſtancy ſo well ſupplied the place of diſcipline, that, as was well obſerved on a ſimilar occaſion, we have "ſeen them broken without confuſion, and repulſed without flight." Suppoſing, however, our troops to be deficient in diſcipline (which is not the fact), were not the moſt important victories of the French Revolution atchieved by raw levies? The battles of Jemappe, Weiſſenbourg, and Marengo, with many others, were won by men new in the profeſſion of arms, and haſtily aſſembled on the ſpur of the occaſion. The youngeſt of our troops are better trained—they fight for every thing that is dear to them—they are infinitely advantaged by numbers and locality: and, to uſe the words of Johnſon, "our nation may boaſt, beyond any other people in the world, of a kind of epidemic bravery, diffuſed equally through all its ranks. We can ſhew a peaſantry of heroes, and fill our ranks with clowns, whoſe courage may vie with that of their generals."]

HOLLAND.

Hague, Sept. 6. Our Miniſter in France, Schimmelpenninck, who reſided at his eſtate near Zwoll, has been obliged ſuddenly to depart for Aix-la-Chapelle.—The whole French garriſon in our place received orders to march towards the French frontiers. It left us yeſterday. The rumours on this ſudden departure are various.

Admiral Verheuil is ſaid to have demanded, and obtained from the Dutch Government, 5,000,000 ducats, which had been deſtined to indemnify the Prince of Orange for the loſs of his property. This money is now to be employed in paying the troops intended for the attack on England.

Gen. Marmont, the French Commander at Zeyſt, has ordered, that, on the ſpot where the inſignia of the legion of honour are diſtributed, an earthen pyramid, covered with green ſods, ſhall be erected, by the joint labour of generals, officers, and ſoldiers. The ſides of the pyramid are to be 150 feet; and out of it an obeliſk of 50 feet is to ariſe, which will be ſeen from ſeveral of the Dutch provinces, and from the frontiers of France. The obeliſk will be dedicated to the Emperor, and will record ſeveral of the conſpicuous events of his life.

The following circumſtances are related of the army under Marmont, encamped at Zeiſt: That General had repeatedly boaſted of his ability to embark the whole of the army in the camp in four hours. This declaration he made to ſeveral Members of the Diplomatic Corps, particularly to the Ruſſian Miniſter; but, upon ordering ſome movements, preparatory to the embarkation of the troops, *they peremptorily refuſed to embark*, declaring their willingneſs to march to any part of the Continent, but their firm determination *never to quit land*. Theſe mutinous commotions aroſe from the knowledge of the troops, that, in a gale in which ſeveral of the Boulogne gunboats were ſtranded and loſt laſt July, no leſs than 570 ſoldiers periſhed. Deſertion has increaſed in an unparalleled degree, and there are now not more than 18,000 troops in the camp.

HANSE TOWNS.

Bremen, after a cloſe blockade of five weeks, has been obliged to ſubmit to the forced loan of one million of dollars, impoſed by the French army in Hanover.

The only mitigation which the Bremen agent obtained from Buonaparte, was, that the loan ſhould be paid by inſtalments. The Hanoverian agents continued at Bremen on the 4th inſt.

Private letters from Hamburgh ſtate, that Bernadotte was lately in the environs of that city, inſiſting on the loan of two millions

millions of marcs banco, formerly required by Gen. Berthier. This demand was parried by a douceur of 4000l. sterling to the Marshal!

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A letter from Bilboa, of the 18th ult. announces a kind of revolution to have broken out in that town. Three thousand men were in arms: they had seized the Corregidor, and several Spanish gentlemen who held places under Government, and put them into prison.

The fever has again appeared at Malaga, and carried off 50 persons in a day. Its progress was considerably diminished at the time of the last dispatches. The malignity of the distemper is chiefly owing to the ignorance of the people in medicine.

A letter, dated Barcelona, July 22, announces the embarkation of Moreau for Cadiz on that day. He asserted, that he was sent off from Paris with such expedition, as not to be suffered to pull on his boots; but was literally obliged to carry them in his hand to the carriage, which had been brought by Augereau to the door.

Letters from Lisbon state, that Sebastiani was daily expected there, in the room of Lasnes.

A crown of gold is said to have been prepared as a present from the Prince Regent of Portugal to the Emperor of France. It is valued at a million of cruzadoes.

ITALY.

On the 2d ult. a Messenger arrived at Rome from Paris; in consequence of which the Pope was roused from sleep, the Cardinals were called from their villas, and a secret council was immediately held. The Pope is preparing for a journey to Paris, and will be accompanied, in his journey thither, by 12 Italian Cardinals; and, during his stay, he will occupy a part of the palace of the Thuilleries.

The Pope has just permitted the restoration of the Jesuits in the States of the Church, and in those countries where the Sovereigns may require it. The brief was signed on the 21st of July, the day of St. Ignatius, and delivered to Cardinal Ruffo, to be transmitted to Naples. The brief of Pope Clement XIV. of 1772, which cancelled the Order of Jesuits, is thus annulled.

The rivers Po, Scrivia, Tanaro, Trebia, and Tidone, have lately overflowed, and done great damage in Upper and Middle Italy.

Count Zambeccari, an aëronaut of some notoriety, lately ascended at Bologna. After being four hours in the air, some flasks, filled with spirit of wine, took fire, and he immediately descended. His companion, M. Andreoli, as soon as they came near enough to the ground, leaped out of the car; and the Count was preparing to do the same; but the balloon suddenly re-ascended with great rapidity, bearing with it the unfortunate Count, and he was generally supposed to have perished. According, however, to some accounts, he fell into the river at Rimini, from which he was taken out nearly dead.

The French troops which have been poured into the Neapolitan States, are supported at the expence of the inhabitants, on whom the French officers have levied heavy contributions in provisions, articles of clothing, &c. The King in vain remonstrated against this violation of his neutrality and sovereignty. He was answered, that his only means to prevent these military requisitions was, by himself furnishing the army with those necessaries of which it had occasion. This intimation was followed by a demand of a considerable sum of money. The royal coffers were wholly exhausted by previous applications of the same nature; and his Majesty, in order to comply with the peremptory mandate of the French Commander, was compelled to impose on his people an extraordinary impost, or forced loan, of one million Italian ducats. To shew his subjects that this heavy burthen did not result from any exigency of his own, or of his Government, his Majesty declares in the Edict under which the loan is levied, that the sum in question is required "for the maintenance of the French troops, who had entered his kingdom as friends." A courier has been dispatched to Petersburg with advice of these events.

GERMANY.

The following message from Buonaparte is *said* to have determined the Emperor Francis to assume his new title of HEREDITARY EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

"That 300,000 Frenchmen should before three months be at the gates of Vienna, and the King of Prussia be immediately elected King of the Romans, if the Austrian Cabinet hesitated any longer to salute Buonaparte as Emperor of the French; offering, on the other hand, an augmentation of territory, with Belgrade, and other forts upon the Turkish frontiers, if Austria either joined in an alliance with France and Prussia, or only continued neuter."

A new crown is preparing for the Emperor of Austria, which will be worth several millions of florins; as the prime jewels which belong to the Imperial House will be attached to it, particularly the large emerald and two great sapphires lately purchased for a considerable sum.

The Legations for Bohemia and the Archduchy of Austria have declared to the Diet of Ratisbon, that no change will be produced in the relations between the Hereditary States and the Roman Empire, in consequence of the new title assumed by the Emperor.

The reason given in a letter from Vienna for the increase of the Austrian army, is, that,

that, "as the war between England and France has been the cauſe of the war about to take place with Ruſſia, it is but too poſſible that the flames of war may extend wider upon the Continent."

By the late flood and hurricane on the banks of the Aar, it appears that 65 perſons were drowned, 147 houſes and 190 ſtacks or granaries thrown down; 20 mills, 8 forges, and 50 bridges, completely ſwept away; 498 houſes, and 239 out-houſes, &c. ſo much ſhattered, that they muſt be re-built. There are heaps of ſtones and mud left on the ſurface of the ground, 8, 10, and 20 feet high. In ſome places hills were ſwept away, and whole villages buried.

PRUSSIA.

A general opinion ſeems to prevail on the Continent, that the King of Pruſſia will ſpeedily proclaim himſelf *Emperor of Brandenburgh.*

On the 25th ult. at Breſlaw, a feſtival was celebrated on occaſion of the 300th anniverſary of the exiſtence of the City Printing-office, belonging to Meſſrs. Grais and Barth; which has been carried on upwards of two centuries and a half by the ſame family.

SWEDEN.

The French Miniſter at Stockholm lately made his notification of the new dignity of his maſter; but no notice was taken of it by that Court.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Peterſburg, dated the 11th Auguſt, ſays, "the Ruſſian army is ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for immediately taking the field. The Emperor, in his preſent review of the different camps, has made numerous promotions. Every thing indicates the probability of a winter campaign, both by land and ſea.—As ſoon as Bonaparte's ultimatum, which has been categorically demanded by the Emperor, arrives, the politics of this Court will aſſume a decided tone; and ſuch has been the prudent foreſight of the Government, that it is prepared to ſet 300,000 men in motion at an hour's notice."

The Ruſſian camp near Peterſburg comprizes 32,000 men. A corps of 15,000 had arrived in the neighbourhood of Cherſon, for the purpoſe of embarkation, as was ſuppoſed, for the Mediterranean. In all the Ruſſian ports on the Black Sea the moſt active military preparations were making. A camp of 30,000 men was forming on the Dnieſter.

The Ruſſian troops in the Ionian Iſlands, on the 7th of Auguſt, amounted to 14,500. A conſiderable number of natives were embodied, and much attention had been devoted to their diſcipline and appointment.

The Ruſſian fleet in the Baltic is ſaid to conſiſt of 14 ſail of the line, four of which, and two frigates, are victualled for four months, and intended for the North Sea. The reſt were only victualled for a month or ſix weeks.

In the beginning of laſt month, a fire broke out in an extenſive foreſt near Peterſburg, which continued to burn for upwards of a week; when it was found neceſſary to ſend a battalion of troops to cut down ſeveral thouſand trees in a circle round the fire, as the only means to prevent the deſtruction of the whole foreſt.

The following ſtatement is given as the moſt accurate that can be procured of the total amount of the forces of the Northern Powers: Ruſſia, 48 ships, 53,000 troops; Denmark, 33 ships, 70,000 troops; Sweden, 30 ships, 48,000 troops.—Total, 111 ships, 626,000 troops.

ASIA.

An overland diſpatch from India announces the renewal of hoſtilities there. It appears, that Holkar, ſubmitting to the intrigues of the French, who ſtill remained about him, had expreſſed his diſſatisfaction at the Treaty of Peace, and made ſome infringements on the newly-ceded territories. Gen. Welleſley had ſet off for Poonah on the 17th of May, to take the command of the forces. Col. Murray, who is ſtationed in the Guzerat, had alſo received orders to join the General with a conſiderable body of troops, on Holkar's frontiers. It is added, that a plan has been already arranged by our Government for the diviſion of Holkar's territories between the Peſhwa, Scindia, and the Borgels.

The French, by accounts from Calcutta dated in May, have been endeavouring to influence the King of Ava againſt the Engliſh. Failing in this, they exerted themſelves to obtain a ſettlement in an advantageous ſituation on the coaſt of Pegu, under pretence of preparing a port for their trading veſſels. Both theſe propoſals were rejected.

Sewoy Madoo Row, a powerful Mahratta Chief, and a warm friend of the Engliſh, lately fell from the top of his palace where he was walking, and was killed. The ſucceſſion to his property has occaſioned ſome commotion in his country.

On the news of the defeat of Linois reaching Bombay, the greateſt joy prevailed, and a meeting was held to raiſe a ſubſcription for giving an honourable reward to Capts. Dance and Timins. The Inſurance Society had agreed to ſubſcribe 20,000 rupees; the three principal mercantile houſes there had each ſubſcribed 5000 rupees; and among the Native Merchants and Inſurers, it was expected that the ſubſcription would be made up to 40 or 50,000 rupees.

Nothing was known of Linois at Bombay, at the time of the laſt diſpatches.

A letter from Buſſorah ſtates, that Abdul Wechab

Wechab had been attacked near Gedda by the Pacha, and, after a deſperate conflict, routed with immenſe ſlaughter. The inſurgents retreated in great confuſion, and the deſart for a conſiderable diſtance was ſtrewed with the killed and wounded; moſt of the latter were left to periſh.—In conſequence of this event, a ſolemn ceremonial took place at Gedda, to celebrate the victory of the Faithful over the enemies of the Prophet, and the news diffuſed joy throughout the Turkiſh Empire.

Accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Captain Pacha had arrived off Cyprus on the 4th July, with two line-of-battle ſhips and a frigate; and that on the 15th he took poſſeſſion of St. Jean D'Acre, having collected a force of 24 ſhips. The troops of Iſmael Pacha were bribed into the favour of the Captain Pacha, and this place fell into his hands without a ſingle gun having been fired.

CEYLON.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Frederick North, Governor of Ceylon, to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, dated January 1, 1804: received by Lord Camden, September 10, 1804, relative to the Vaccine Inoculation, for the information of the Royal Jennerian Society.

"Vaccination was unfortunately ſuſpended in ſome degree while the Engliſh medical gentlemen attended the army at Candy; and a ſpurious virus had been made uſe of in the Northern diſtrict, the failures occaſioned by which had diſcredited that beneficial practice.

"True genuine Vaccine Matter has, however, been ſent hither; and confidence is reſtored throughout all theſe ſettlements in that mode of inoculation. At Columbo it is kept up with ſome difficulty, for want of ſubjects, as almoſt all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have had the Small-pox in ſome manner or other; and the ſalutary conſequences of the attention of Government to that object appear in the total abſence of that diſeaſe from the Province during the laſt ſix months, a circumſtance hitherto unknown."

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

By the New York papers, we learn, that the Coroner's Inqueſt, held on the late Gen. Hamilton, have brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder againſt A. Burr, eſq. Vice Preſident of the United States; and W. P. Van Neſs, eſq. attorney, and N. Pendleton, eſq. counſellor, as acceſſaries."—It is alſo ſtated, that Mr. Burr was attacked with a dropſy in his head, and was lying extremely ill near Philadelphia.—The other gentlemen have not yet been apprehended.

Diſturbances are ſaid to have broken out at St. Domingo between the Blacks and Mulattoes.—The latter, it is ſaid, were the inſtigators of the late maſſacres of the Whites.

M. Bonamy, who lately arrived from St. Domingo, has authenticated, in the Paris papers, the reports of the cruelties committed by Deſſalines and the Negroe Chiefs, and has ſtated many other exceſſes of a nature almoſt too horrid for recital.—He vouches for the truth of the following particulars:—M. La Cauſſade, a merchant, who arrived from Bourdeaux in April, with a valuable cargo, gave a grand entertainment to the Negro Chiefs, with a view to ſave his property. Deſſalines and 40 of his General Officers were preſent; and after the repaſt, Deſſalines drank the health of his hoſt. On this ſignal M. La C. was ſeized, ſtretched upon the table, and the whole of his gueſts buried their knives in his body.—They then proceeded to the houſe of Madame George, whoſe three beautiful daughters they poignarded in the balcony; and, after reſtoring the ſenſes of the mother, compelled her to witneſs the dying agonies of her children.—They then hung her from the balcony.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 10. A thunder-ſtorm took place this day at *Chipping Sodbury*, which ſeriouſly alarmed the inhabitants of that place. Mr. James Wickham, a butcher living there, had three fine ſheep ſtruck dead with the lightning, which was extremely vivid and awful. A young man in the act of throwing a wheel-barrow full of ſtones into a lime-kiln, near *Wotton-under-edge*, was in a moment ſtruck dead on the edge of the kiln, and precipitated headlong to the bottom. Though his cloaths were not ſinged, his body was burnt in a dreadful manner.

Aug. 10. As one of the judge's ſervants was walking in the ſtreet, near the White-Hart, Taunton (where he ſtaid to refreſh on his road to the aſſizes at Wells), a lad rode up againſt him with ſuch violence as cauſed his inſtant death. He was an old and faithful ſervant. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Yarmouth, Aug. 14. We experienced yeſterday a moſt dreadful ſtorm, which tore up by the roots and broke ſeveral trees: the rain fell in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were inceſſant. The damage at ſea was not ſo much as might be expected; two ſmall veſſels went on ſhore at Happiſburgh, but will be got off. Early this morning, a large veſſel was loſt on Happiſburgh ſand.—The corn was moſt of it levelled to the ground.

Aug. 16. Two ſons of a gentleman of *Warfield* this day returning in a gig from ſpending part of their vacation in the neighbourhood of Sunning-hill, the horſe ſuddenly took fright, and having run away for about the ſpace or three-hundred yards, owing to the incapacity of the driver, turned upon a poſt, and daſhed the carriage in a thouſand pieces. The youngeſt ſon, a promiſing boy of eleven years of age, was

was killed upon the ſpot; and his brother, aged fourteen, after lingering in excruciating tortures a mangled and truly pitiable object, expired on the evening of the 19th.

Aug. 21. A ſean-boat belonging to Gorron, near *Mevagiſſy*, was lately forced on the rock, when two men jumped aſhore and were ſaved; but five who remained in the boat were drowned, in the ſight of a number of ſpectators, one of whom endeavouring to render aſſiſtance fell over the cliff, and was killed.

Three waggoners were killed laſt week, in the county of *Dorſet*, by negligent conduct. Two fell from the ſhafts on which they were riding, and the third, by removing the blind halter from the head of one of the horſes, occaſioned it to take fright, and run over him.

Sept. 1. About ſeven this morning, a very alarming fire was diſcovered in the roof of *Cowbit* Church, co. Lincoln, occaſioned by a perſon ſhooting at a flight of ſtarlings; but by the prompt aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of the village, it was fortunately ſubdued without doing much injury.

Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 10. A few evenings ago, a large meteor was obſerved in the Eaſt, about 30 degrees above the horizon. When firſt ſeen, it was about the ſize of the moon; for an inſtant it was as light as day; it flew rapidly towards the North, and, breaking into ſeveral parts, vaniſhed at once. It was viſible three or four ſeconds, and was the largeſt that has been ſeen here for many years.

Sept. 13. *Aldborough* is this year become quite a new place. Through the ſpirited exertions of Mr. Wade, the walk on the Terrace, which overhangs the town, is now a delightful promenade, the ſlope being luxuriantly clad with flowers and ſhrubs. The fortifications are put into complete repair, and ably manned; and every thing has the appearance of the moſt perfect tranquillity. Bathing machines are here in abundance; and an infant circulating library three days in the week; delicious ſoals, exquiſite lobſters, and very obliging inkeepers. But the grand feature of the place is Mr. Vernon's garden; the exquiſite taſte of which is not ſurpaſſed by the vaunted ſcenery of thoſe near Ramſgate, which it reſembles in its proſpects, but far excels in the rich beauty of its flowers. Nor is the town devoid of faſhionable viſitors—the Marquis of Saliſbury, the Earl of Briſtol, Sir John and Lady Kane, Lady Bacon and family, &c. Balls, routs, and every amuſement of the ſeaſon, are crowded beyond conception; being under the immediate patronage and ſuperintendance of Mr. Percy Windham.

Sept. 14. A melancholy accident happened at the lock, known by the name of the Rye Houſe Lock, near *Hoddeſdon*, on the river Lee. As the lock-keeper's daughter, an amiable young woman, was returning from a meſſage acroſs the lock, her foot ſlipped, and ſhe was precipitated into the pool, and drowned.

Sept. 15. Alderman Metcalfe was elected Mayor of *New Woodſtock*, for the 9th time.—He ſerved that office exactly 50 years ago, and is conſidered to be ſtill fully adequate to its duties.

There is a curious room in *Hurſtmonceaux* caſtle, of which the dimenſions, which were very lofty and ſpacious, are ſtill traceable, and from which the "Drummer, or the Haunted Houſe," had its origin. The furniture and wood-work of this apartment has been carried away to the modern houſe in the Park, built by Mr. Hare, known by the name of the Leveret.

——— Ferur omnia Jupiter Argos,
Tranſtulit, et nemo *hic habitet niſi* nocte coactus.

At *Burlington*, a perſon of the name of Croſbie, an inhabitant of Grayſtock in Cumberland, went, amongſt many others, to an entertainment given by the Duke of Northumberland, where he ate and drank ſo immoderately, that he was no longer able to ſuſtain it; and, after lingering for ſome time, notwithſtanding every medical aſſiſtance, was at laſt relieved from his excruciating agonies by the friendly interpoſition of death!

Mr. Raines, of *Hull*, returning from Heſſe in a gig, with his wife and two children, it caught with a ſtage coach near Anlaby, by which it was overturned; when the youngeſt child, a girl about ſeven months old, was killed in the arms of its mother, by the coach-wheel paſſing over it, which alſo went over Mr. R. and the other child under him, but without doing them material injury.

A few days ago, a young whale, about 50 feet in length, was driven upon Trinity Sand, in the mouth of the Humber. It has been taken into *Grimſby*, having been purchaſed by the Captain of the Berne Greenlandman.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Sunday, Aug. 12.

This morning about two o'clock, a young lady of great perſonal accompliſhments, and daughter of a reſpectable merchant in the City of London, in a fit of deſpair, threw herſelf out of a two-pair of ſtairs window at her father's houſe, and was literally daſhed to pieces. On the fatal news being communicated to her family, her mother, with whom ſhe ever had been a favourite, inſtantly ſnatched up a knife which lay near her, and horrid to relate, ſtabbed herſelf in ſuch a manner that her life is deſpaired of, and the unfortunate father lays under the influence of mental derangement.

This day, at high water, a young man in ſailor's dreſs, while walking over the craſt at

at Billingſgate, fell between two veſſels and immediately diſappeared. The body was ſoon found, and every means of reſtoring ſuſpended animation uſed, but in vain.

This evening a young man threw himſelf into the Thames, near Batterſea; and though every exertion was uſed by ſeveral people who ſaw the affair, it was ſome time before a boat could be procured. He was taken out, and carried to the next public-houſe, where every means were tried to reſtore life, but without effect.

Wedneſday, Aug. 15.

The firſt regiment of the Tower Hamlets Militia had a grand field day at Blackheath; and in the courſe of the firing-exerciſe one man unfortunately loaded his piece *five times*; four times he had miſſed fire, but on the fifth attempt at diſcharging it burſt. The fragments of the piece flew off in all directions; and the unhappy man, moſt deſperately wounded, was conveyed to the hoſpital in an artillery waggon, where he ſoon after died, notwithſtanding every medical aſſiſtance. Seven of his companions, all ſeverely wounded, were alſo carried to the hoſpital.

Sunday, Aug. 19.

This day, as four young men were going through London-bridge, the boat upſet, and two of them were unfortunately drowned. On the ſame day a young man was drowned at Wandſworth.

Tueſday, Aug. 28.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the back premiſes of Mr. Metcalf, cabinet-maker, in Primroſe-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate. As ſoon as the alarm was given, the drums of the 6th Loyal London beat to arms; and, a number of the corps attending, the property of the ſufferers was preſerved from the depredations of the ill-diſpoſed. The fire was not got under till the whole of the ſtock of timber, mahogany, finiſhed goods, &c. at Mr. Metcalf's, were deſtroyed; and the interior part of the houſe, together with the ſtock and furniture at the Fox and Grapes public-houſe, and part of that in the next houſe, were very much injured. The tools, benches, &c. belonging to 15 working-men, were all wholly conſumed.

About 4 the ſame morning, a fire broke out at the Fleur-de-lis public-houſe in Bloſſom-ſtreet, Norton Falgate, which raged with great fury until that and the adjoining houſe were wholly deſtroyed, and a third much damaged. The fire is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from a ſpark dropping from a candle among ſome chips and ſhavings in a cloſet in the tap-room, which muſt have ſmouldered for ſome hours at leaſt before it was diſcovered. The public-houſe is completely levelled to the ground, and not an article ſaved. No lives were loſt.

Friday, September 7.

This evening, one of the Park-keepers diſcovered a woman floating in the Serpentine-river; he drew her to the bank, but ſhe was lifeleſs. The body was owned yeſterday, and the deceaſed proves to have been an elderly widow, who reſided at Brompton, and who has left a large family.

Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Weymouth Mail did not arrive in London this day till paſt one o'clock inſtead of nine. The delay was occaſioned by the mail being overturned about nine miles beyond Saliſbury, and three miles from any houſe. Mr. Eaſt, the meſſenger, and Mr. Barker, the proprietor of the Panorama, were paſſengers in it. Mr. Eaſt received ſevere bruiſes on his head and neck, and Mr Barker in his hands and head. The Mail was ſo much injured that it could not proceed till it was repaired; which induced Mr. Eaſt, after getting his wounds dreſſed, to purſue his journey to town in a poſt chaiſe, with the diſpatches from his Majeſty to Miniſters; but, owing to the exhauſted ſtate of the poſt-horſes, on account of the crowds that are flocking to Weymouth, the Mail overtook him when he got to Egham, which induced him to get into the Mail again. Mr. Eaſt was ſo extremely ill when he arrived in London, that he was obliged to be conveyed home in a hackney-coach. The accident was occaſioned by the Mail running upon a bank.

Monday, September 10.

This evening, about five, a fire broke out in the workſhop of Mr. Collett, carpenter and undertaker, in Titchborne-ſtreet, Haymarket, which burnt with ſuch fury, that it very ſoon conſumed entirely the whole dwelling houſe. Luckily the engines arrived very ſpeedily, and, water being inſtantly obtained, its ravages were ſoon ſtopped. The fire burned backwards, and, but for two very ſtrong party-walls, muſt have done moſt extenſive damage. The houſes of Meſſrs. Page and Gordon, pawnbrokers, and of Mr. Hutchinſon, hardwareman, were much damaged. The crowd was immenſe, a report having been ſpread, that the fire was at the Opera-houſe.

Wedneſday, Sept. 12.

The heat of this afternoon was exceſſive. The thermometer, in the ſhade, ſtood as high as 80 degrees of Fahrenheit's ſcale, and the ſtreets were nearly as clear of pedeſtrians as at 12 the preceding night.

Saturday, Sept. 29.

Notices have been given, that applications are intended to be made to Parliament, for leave to bring in bills for making a road under the river Thames, from the pariſh of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, to the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's, Stepney, &c. and for ſupplying with Thames water Camberwell, Bermondſey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Lambeth, Newington, Walworth, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Peckham, and Dulwich.

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P. 284. The will of Lord Camelford has been regularly proved in Doctors Commons. The whole of the principal bequeſts, together with his injunction reſpecting the place of his interment, have already appeared in our Magazine. We have only to add, that he bequeathed to Mr Devereux his "little brown hunter, together with his guns, dogs, and other ſporting apparatus, which he thought might amuſe him, and tend to drive away the recollection of the tedious hours he had made him ſpend".... "Having, now," ſaid his Lordſhip, "mentioned all thoſe to whom I am bound by ſentiments of regard and eſteem, I will ſay a word of, perhaps, one of the worſt men that ever diſgraced humanity." The charge thus made is againſt the maſter of a merchantſhip; but we do not conceive that we ſhould be juſtified in mentioning either the name or the circumſtances ſtated by his Lordſhip. The following paſſage in the original is in the teſtator's own hand-writing: "I beg Lord Grenville, whoſe repeated acts of kindneſs to me can never be eraſed from my memory, and leave ſuch a deep impreſſion on me, not to conceive, that, in leaving my property to my ſiſter, independent of him, I have had in view the enſuring his kindneſs to her by ſuch a ſtep;—my real motive being an act of foreſight to thoſe times in which, from his ſituation and character, he will probably be expoſed to be deprived of every thing in his diſpoſal, although the right of a woman has one chance more of being reſpected, when there can be no doubt but he will be equally a partaker."

P. 678. There is ſomething about Georges that gives to him a peculiar ſhare of intereſt in our memories and our feelings. He was no common character. He ſeems to have inherited all the antient nobility of ſentiment that adorned the moſt illuſtrious, in the beſt times of antient chivalry. He had early imbibed a deep and immoveable ſenſe of his duty to his Sovereign, of his attachment to his country, and of his religious obligations. With theſe, which appear to have been inalienable from his character, he had all the bluntneſs of an independent honeſty, and all the ſplendid fortitude of a hero. His viciſſitudes never affected the ſteady firmneſs of his manly mind. Danger never appalled him, nor ſcreened him from his "honeſt reſolution." If he was not eminent as a ſcholar, as a man of exalted rank, as a General, or as a ſtateſman, he was, in the path of his duty, an example to them all. The hiſtory of that man's life, ſhould it ever come before a Britiſh Publick, will offer a theme of admiration and of applauſe which the fabled ſtories of romantic loyalty and heroiſm have ſeldom exceeded. He is gone, we now learn, at the command of that Being at whoſe frown Europe turns pale, to the grave which he ſhares in common with Louis the Sixteenth and his Queen, with Madame Elizabeth and the Dauphin, with the Duke d'Enghien, and a long liſt of Nobleſſe and Peaſt, and faithful ſubjects, the flower of Old France—all the martyrs of the crimes and madneſs of thoſe of whom they were the beſt friends, and whoſe liſe they can now compenſate only by the election of a new, a baſe, and a wicked dynaſty. If the inhabitants of this earth are hereafter to be judged according to their works—if a ſeparation is to be made at the hour of eternal account between the good and the evil—what multitudes of bleeding witneſſes will ariſe to teſtify the crimes of the French Revolution!

P. 706, b. l. 56, *ſtrike out* "Sir"

P. 740, b. l. 8 from bottom, for *There*, r. *The E.*; and, l. 4 from bott. for *E.* r. *Editor*, who, it is believed, was Herbert Beaver, M.A. C.C.C. and eſquire beadle of law.

P. 790, l. 47, for *preſented*, r. *collated*

P. 790. Among the eminent names which the pen of the Hiſtorian will dwell upon with peculiar ſatisfaction, when engaged in recording the Naval events of the preſent time, that of Adam Lord Duncan will be proudly conſpicuous. This diſtinguiſhed veteran, born in Dundee, in Scotland, July 1, 1731, was the younger ſon of a very antient and reputable family, which has for a long ſeries of years held the lordſhip of Lundie, in the ſhire of Perth. The family-eſtate, the rental of which is about 500l. came to Lord Duncan about two years ago, in conſequence of the death of his eldeſt brother the Colonel. The younger branches even of a reſpectable family are generally obliged to force their way in life by their own merits and exertions. Lord Duncan accordingly owed but little to his relations. He was very early ſent to ſea, a profeſſion which coſts but a trifle in the outſet, and is generally attended with but ſmall expence after the young adventurer is thus diſpoſed of. Much is not known of the Admiral's early ſervices; but we are warranted in conjecturing that they muſt have been meritorious, by his attaining the rank of Poſt-Captain, Feb. 25, 1761, at which time he was appointed to the command of the Valiant, by means of that excellent officer Lord Keppel, and was ever after honoured with the friendſhip of that gallant Commander of the Old School. During the American war, Captain Duncan had no opportunity of diſplaying his nautical talents, except when he commanded the Blenheim at the relief of Gibraltar. He was with his friend at the taking of the Havannah; and when Keppel was appointed to a flag, he choſe Duncan to be his captain. He was alſo a member of the court-martial which ſat upon the trial of that

that diſtinguiſhed veteran; and continued attached to him by the ſtrongeſt ties of intimacy and friendſhip till his death. On Sept. 24, 1787, he was made a Rear-admiral; in 1793 he was promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral; and in 1795 he became Admiral of the Blue. Hitherto he had moved on in his profeſſion regularly, but with little notice, for it had not been his lot to get employed on any ſervice likely to bring him forward to public view. His appointment, at laſt, to that ſtation, in which he all at once obtained Laurels equal to thoſe which adorn the brows of men who have been more extenſively employed, ſeems to have been owing to his relationſhip to Mr. Secretary Dundas, whoſe niece he married, and by whom he has had ſeveral children. This alliance procured for him an appointment he was admirably fitted for, the North Sea ſtation. Nor does it at all reflect upon his Lordſhip, that his circumſtances ſtood in need of his being thus employed. With hardly any other fortune than his half-pay as an admiral, it was natural enough for him to be anxious to be engaged on active ſervice for the benefit of a wife and children whom he loved. The ſcene of action which he choſe was an arduous one. The ſeverity of the Winter ſeaſon, in that latitude, muſt alſo have been very trying to a man of his time of life. Moreover, he had to encounter with difficulties ſtill more troubleſome and painful to a Britiſh officer: we allude to the mutinous ſpirit which prevailed in his fleet, in common with the other naval ſquadrons in the Channel. In the midſt of all theſe unpleaſant circumſtances he manifeſted a cool and ſteady mind. He kept his ſtation with ſuch perſevering ardour, in the moſt boiſterous ſeaſon of the year, that the enemy could not by any means effect their deſign of eſcaping from their ports. The indefatigable Admiral continued blockading them, either with the whole or part of his ſquadron, till the ſummer of 1797, when the mutiny raged in his ſquadron in a moſt alarming manner. Even when he was left with only three ſhips, he ſtill remained firm in his ſtation off the Texel, and ſucceeded in keeping the Dutch Navy from proceeding to ſea; a circumſtance, in all probability, of as high conſequence to the nation as his ſubſequent victory. His behaviour at the time of the mutiny will be beſt ſeen from the ſpeech which he made to the crew of his own ſhip, on the 3rd of June, 1797, and which, as a piece of artleſs and affecting oratory, cannot but be admired by the moſt faſtidious taſte. His men being aſſembled, the Admiral thus addreſſed them from the quarter-deck: "My lads—I once more call you together with a ſorrowful heart, from what I have lately ſeen of the diſaffection of the fleet; I call it *diſaffection*, for the crews have *no grievances*. To be deſerted by my fleet, in the face of an enemy, is a diſgrace which I believe never before happened to a Britiſh Admiral; nor could I have ſuppoſed it. My greateſt comfort, under God, is, that I have been ſupported by the officers, ſeamen, and marines of *this ſhip*; for which, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, I requeſt you to accept my ſincere thanks. I flatter myſelf much good may reſult from your example, by bringing thoſe deluded people to a ſenſe of the duty which they owe, not only to their King and Country, but to themſelves. The Britiſh Navy has ever been the ſupport of that Liberty which has been handed down to us by our anceſtors, and which, I truſt, we ſhall maintain to the lateſt poſterity; and that can only be done by unanimity and obedience. The ſhip's company, and others who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their loyalty and good order, deſerve to be, and doubtleſs *will be*, the favourites of a grateful country; they will alſo have, from their individual feelings, a comfort which muſt be laſting, and not like the fleeting and falſe confidence of thoſe who have ſwerved from their duty. It has often been my pride with you to look into the Texel, and ſee a ſail which dreaded coming out to meet us. My pride is *now* humble indeed! My feelings are not eaſily to be expreſſed! Our cup has overflowed, and made us wanton. The all-wiſe Providence has given us this check as a warning, and I hope we ſhall improve by it. On him, then, let us truſt, where our *only* ſecurity can be found. I find there are many good men among us; for my own part, I have had full confidence of all in this ſhip; and once more beg to expreſs my approbation of your conduct. May God, who has thus ſo far conducted you, continue to do ſo!—and may the Britiſh Navy, the glory and ſupport of our country, be reſtored to its wonted ſplendour, and be not only the bulwark of Britain, but the terror of the world!—But this can only be effected by a ſtrict adherence to our duty and obedience; and let us pray that the Almighty God may keep us in the right way of thinking. God bleſs you all!" The crew of the Venerable were ſo affected by this impreſſive addreſs, that, on retiring, there was not a dry eye among them. On the ſuppreſſion of the mutiny, the Admiral reſumed his ſtation with his whole fleet off the coaſt of Holland, either to keep the Dutch ſquadron in the Texel, or to attack them if they ſhould attempt to come out. It has ſince been diſcovered, that the object of the Batavian Republic, in conjunction with France, was to invade Iceland, where, doubtleſs, they would have been cordially welcomed by numerous bodies of the diſaffected. Hence it will be ſeen that the object of watching and checking the

motions

motions of the Dutch Admiral was of the utmoſt conſequence. After a long and very vigilant attention to the important truſt repoſed in him, the Engliſh Admiral was neceſſitated to repair to Yarmouth Roads to refit. The Batavian Commander ſeized this favourable interval, and proceeded to ſea. That active officer, Captain Sir H. Trollope, however, was upon the look-out, and, having diſcovered the enemy, diſpatched a veſſel with the glad intelligence to Adm. Duncan, who loſt not an inſtant of time, but puſhed out at once, and in the morning of the 11th of October fell in with Captain Trollope's ſquadron of obſervation, with a ſignal flying for an enemy to the leeward. By a maſterly manœuvre the Admiral placed himſelf between them and the Texel, ſo as to prevent them from re-entering without riſking an engagement. An action accordingly took place between Camperdown and Egmont, in nine fathoms water, and within five miles of the coaſt. The Admiral's own ſhip, in purſuance of a plan of naval evolution which he had long before determined to carry into effect, broke the enemy's line, and cloſely engaged the Dutch Admiral De Winter, who, after a moſt gallant defence, was obliged to ſtrike. Eight ſhips were taken, two of which carried flags! All circumſtances conſidered—the time of the year, the force of the enemy, and the neareſs to a dangerous ſhore—this action will be pronounced, by every judge of nautical affairs, to be one of the moſt brilliant that graces our annals. The nation was fully ſenſible of the merit and conſequence of this glorious victory; politicians beheld in it the annihilation of the deſigns of our combined enemies; naval men admired the addreſs and ſkill which were diſplayed by the Engliſh Commander in his approaches to the attack; and the people at large were tranſported with admiration, joy, and gratitude. The honours which were inſtantly conferred upon the venerable Admiral received the approbation of all parties. October 21, 1797, he was created Lord Viſcount Duncan, of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan, of Lundie, in the ſhire of Perth. On his being introduced into the Houſe of Peers, on Nov. 8, the Lord Chancellor communicated to him the thanks of the Houſe, and in his ſpeech ſaid, "He congratulated his Lordſhip upon his acceſſion to the honour of a diſtinguiſhed ſeat in that place, to which his very meritorious and *unparalleled* profeſſional conduct had deſervedly raiſed him; that conduct (the Chancellor added) was ſuch as not only merited the thanks of their Lordſhips' Houſe, but the gratitude and applauſe of the country at large; it had been inſtrumental, under the auſpices of Providence, in eſtabliſhing the ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions, and fruſtrating the ambitious and deſtructive deſigns of the enemy." In the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament a penſion of 2000*l.* per annum was alſo granted his Lordſhip, for himſelf and the two next heirs of the Peerage. In perſon, Lord Duncan was of a manly, athletic form, ſix feet three inches high, erect and graceful, with a countenance that indicated great intelligence and benevolence. His private character was that of a moſt affectionate relative, and a ſteady friend; and, what crowns the whole with a luſtre ſuperior to all other qualities or diſtinctions, a man of great and unaffected piety. The latter virtue may excite, in ſome perſons, a ſmile of contempt; but the liberal-minded will be pleaſed to read that Lord Duncan felt it an honour to be a Chriſtian. He encouraged religion by his own practice; and the public obſervance of it has always been kept up wherever he held the command. When the victory was decided, which has immortalized his name, his Lordſhip ordered the crew of his ſhip to be called together; and, at their head, upon his bended knees, in the preſence of the Dutch Admiral (who was greatly affected with the ſcene), he ſolemnly and pathetically offered up praiſe to the God of Battles. Let it be added here, that his demeanor, when all eyes were upon him, in the Cathedral of St. Paul's on the day of general thankſgiving, was ſo humble, modeſt, and devout, as greatly to increaſe that admiration which his ſervices had gained him. In ſhort, Lord Duncan was one more inſtance of the truth of the aſſertion, that piety and courage ought to be inſeparably allied; and that the latter, without the former, loſes its principal virtue. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, a captain in the Ayrſhire Militia.

P. 794. The late P. Legh, eſq. has left an elder ſon, in the Council at Bengal. His younger is captain of the Bloomſbury Volunteers.

Births.

May 25 THE wife of Dr. Stoddart, his Majeſty's advocate at Malta, a daugh.

Aug. 14. The wife of Francis Drake, B. D. of Walkington, Yorkſhire, a ſon.

15. At Berwick, the wife of Capt. Carleton, of the 15th Reſerve, a daughter.

17. At Great Fulford, Devon, the wife of Baldwin Fulford, eſq. a daughter.

21. At Catton, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, a ſon.

25. At Everingham, co. York, the wife of Marmaduke Conſtable Maxwell, eſq. a ſon and heir.

27. In Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Col. Clinton, a ſon.

30. The wife of George-John Legh, eſq. of High Legh, co. Cheſter, a ſon and heir.

Sept. . At Camden-cottage, the wife of George Barnes, eſq. barriſter, a daughter.

In Grafton-ſtreet, the lady of ſir Richard Sullivan, bart. a ſon.

At

At Plas Warren, near Shrewsbury, the wife of William Morrall, esq. a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Edward Kirby, nephew of the late Mr. K. keeper of Newgate, a son and daughter.

Sept. 1. In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, the wife of John Alexander, esq. of Bedford-row, a son.

At Berwick upon-Tweed, the wife of Col. M'Lean, a son.

At Broom, Kent, the lady of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. a daughter.

2. At Norwood, Surrey, the wife of John Gurney, esq. a son.

In Pall Mall, the lady of Sir Frederick Eden, bart. a son.

At Good estone, Kent, the lady of Sir Brook Bridges, bart. a son.

4. In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the lady of sir John Sinclair, bart. M. P. a son.

5. At Ivy-cottage, Fulham, the lady of Sir R. Barclay, bart. M. P. a son.

At his house in York-place, the wife of Daniel Blake, esq. a daughter.

At Brightwell-house, the wife of Major Fane, of the Oxfordshire Militia, a son.

6. At Wenvoe-castle, co. Glamorgan, the wife of Robert Jenner, esq. a son.

7. At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. Downman, of the Diomede, a son.

8. At Brompton, the wife of Peter Free, esq. of Throgmorton-street, a daughter.

At Cam's hall, Hants, the wife of John Delme, esq. a son.

At Hylands, Essex, the wife of C. H. Kortright, esq. a daughter.

9. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of James Lawrell, esq. a son.

At Hill-house, co. Fife, the wife of Capt. Bruce Mitchell, a daughter.

At Langharne castle, co. Caermarthen, the wife of Capt. R. J. Starke, a son.

10. At Ewell, Surrey, the lady of Sir George Glynn, bart. a son.

In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Major-general Calvert, a daughter.

11. The wife of Col. Curzon, of the Oxford Volunteers, a daughter.

12. At Guernsey, Lady Thomas Saumarez, a son.

At Milton, co. Oxford, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a son.

14. In Lamb's Conduit-place, the wife of T. W. Plummer, esq. a daughter.

16. At Woolley-hall, near Maidenhead, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Palmer, twins.

In Bedford-square, the wife of Lieut.-col. Griffiths, 1st reg. of foot-guards, a son.

At Middleton hall, co. Carmarthen, the lady of Sir William Paxton, M. P. a son.

At Oxford, the lady of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. a son.

17. At Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hutchinson, of the 83d foot, a daughter.

18. The wife of J. W. Hull, esq. of Great Badow, Essex, a daughter.

At Great Waltham, Essex, the wife of T. G. Bramston, esq. a daughter.

At Hendon cottage, Middlesex, the wife of Robert Adamson, esq. a son.

19. At Harewood, co. Hereford, the lady of Sir Hungerf. Hoskyns, bt. a son and heir.

21. In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of Admiral Sir H. Parker, a still-born son.

At Putney, Surrey, the wife of William Clarke, esq. a son.

24. The wife of Charles Manners, esq. of Market Overton, co. Rutland, a dau.

26. At his house in York-street, the lady of the Hon. Edward J. Turnour, a son.

Marriages.

Aug. 31. JOHN RICHARDSON, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Harriet Hudson, second daughter of Sir Charles Grave H. bart. of Wanlip, co. Leicester.

Sept. 1. Wm. Morgan, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Barber, of Hoxton-square.

Wm. Hemming, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Pierce, of St. James's-place.

3. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. Hamilton, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. H. to Miss Udney, only daughter of the late John U. esq.

4. At Edmonton, Richard Bates, esq. to Mrs. Anne Flower, relict of Edward F. esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

5. By special licence, at Brandenburgh-house, the Right Hon. Edward Broome, to the eldest daughter of the Hon. Col. Francis Downman.

6. By special licence, at the Earl's house in Park-lane, Hylton Jolliffe, esq. M. P. for the borough of Petersfield, to Elizabeth Rose Shirley, daughter of Earl Ferrers.

8. William P. Hutsell, esq. of Compton-Bishop, to Miss Mathias, of Pembrokeshi.

11. At Bolton chapel, Northumberland, Wm. Burrell, esq. eldest son of Bryan B. esq. of Broome park, to Miss Forster, eldest daugh. of the late Matt. F. esq. of Bolton.

12. At Llantilio, co. Monmouth, John Bernard Bosanquet, esq. third son of Samuel B. esq. of Forest-house, Essex, and of Dingestow-court, Monmouthshire, to the eldest dau. of Rd. Lewis, esq. of Llantilio.

13 John Drummond, esq. of Lenock, co. Perth, to Miss Copson, of Sutton-house, co. Leicester.

14. Rev. Philip Egerton, M.A. rector of the upper mediety of Malpas, co. Chester, to the youngest daughter of the late Josias Dupré, esq. of Wilton parks, Bucks.

15. At Canterbury cathedral, Jn. Need, esq. of Sherwood-hall, co Nottingham, and lieutenant-colonel of the Nottinghamshire Militia, to the youngest daugh. of the Rev. Dr. Welfitt, prebendary of Canterbury.

16 James Plumer Windus, esq. of Newstreet, Hanover-square, to Miss Charlotte Haigh, of Manchester.

17. Mr. George Palmer, of Aldermanbury, son of the Rev. Samuel P. of Hackney, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Bray, esq. of King-street, Cheapside.

18. Rev.

18. Rev. John Harding, rector of Hopeſay, co. Salop, to Rebecca, youngeſt daugh. of Mr. Jeſſon, of W. Bromwich, co. Warw.

19. Mr. Aſhford, of Caſtle Cary, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Arabella Bechinal, you. daughter of the late Capt. B. of the Royal Navy, and ſiſter to the Ducheſs of Roxburgh.

20. Rev. J. Smith, rector of Holt, Norfolk, to Miſs Tillard, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. vicar of Wirkſworth, co. Derby.

22. Barnard Garth, eſq to Miſs Jackſon, both of Walworth, Surrey.

Deaths.

Jan. 2. AT Ellickpona, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 40, Lieut.-col. Harneſs, of the 80th regiment of foot.

Feb. .... At Madras, Mr. Charles-Edward F[illegible], third ſon of William F. eſq. of Little Shelford.

April .... At Jamaica, of that dreadful ſcourge the yellow fever, Mr. Anthony Froud, ſurgeon in the Royal Navy. A very few days after his deceaſe, Mr. Philip Froud, his younger brother, firſt lieutenant of the Blanche frigate, arrived at Jamaica, and, on being informed of his brother's death, was almoſt immediately attacked by the ſame diſeaſe, which ſoon carried him off. The eldeſt was about 30, the youngeſt not 24 years of age.

May 26. On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Victory, off Toulon, in conſequence of a wound which he received a few days before, on the iſland of Sardinia, from one of the inhabitants, who attempted to rob him, Mr. Feun Reid, acting-lieutenant of the ſaid ſhip. Having no other weapon than his dirk, he reſiſted the attack; but the aſſaſſin, being armed with a muſket, diſcharged the contents, which entered his left breaſt, and paſſed through the correſponding arm-pit, ſo as to render immediate amputation neceſſary.

June 16. At Paris, of a dyſentery, the Rev J. Bentinck.

25 At Greenwich pen, near Kingſton, Jamaica, in the prime of life, much regretted, James Bigger, eſq. merchant there.

July .... At Dominica, much regretted by the regiment, Capt. Thomas Skottowe, of the 46th foot.

July 5. In the iſland of St. Thomas, Mr. John Lowther, late of Lancaſter, merch.

9. On his return from Jamaica, Mr. Octavius Jones, youngeſt ſon of John J. eſq. late of Stonehouſe, co. Montgomery.

15. At Stony-hill barracks, Jamaica, in his 26th year, of the yellow fever, Major George Otway, of the 26th foot.

20. At Bonnington Braes, in Scotland, in his 32d year, of a violent fever, in a very few days, Robert Strong, jun. eſq. of Seacot, near Edinburgh, merchant, and captain of a company in the Leith Volunteers. He has left an amiable widow, an aged father, a brother, and three ſiſters, to lament his loſs, amidſt a valuable circle of relatives and friends. In a letter written from Seacot to the writer of this article, Mr. Strong thus pleaſingly repreſents his ſituation in February, 1804: "I live about two miles from Edinburgh, at a ſmall villa on the ſea-ſhore, called Seacot. I have a cow and graſs, a ſmall garden, with a good green-houſe, in which I have a tolerable collection of plants. I attend my buſineſs from ten till four, and enjoy my afternoon to myſelf; when not engaged with company, we have generally muſic, reading, &c. Thus paſſes on my tranquil way of life. Although I may not get *rich*, I am *comfortable* and *contented*." On the *public* ſubject of Invasion, Mr. S. is peculiarly animated: "We have in Leith a regiment of ſix hundred men, in which your friend Richard Scougall and I have companies. I ſincerely hope that we ſhall, ere long, have an opportunity of trying our ſtrength with the Corſican bully. I do not ſee any chance of permanent or *honourable* peace until the Invasion has been tried. The failure of the attempt will, in all probability, open Buonaparte's eyes, and convince him of the fallacy of ſuch idle ſpeculation; and that to aggrandize his name, and hand his character down to poſterity as the benefactor of France, he muſt honeſtly maintain peace with England. It would indeed be a moſt unfortunate circumſtance, if this great event ſhould not be attempted: we have military deſpotiſm at the gates, and a numerous army without employment, independent of the war which Buonaparte and his ſucceſſors can wage with our finance and commerce at little comparative expence. In Scotland, we feel ſatisfied with our commander in chief, Earl Moira. And, although the government have withdrawn all the regular forces from Scotland, except one regiment of horſe and the 18th foot, chiefly filled up with Iriſh from the reſerve, we feel complete confidence in our leader, and the loyalty and bravery of our militia and volunteers. Much rather would we grapple the monſter ſingle-handed on our own ſhores, than be inſulted with his ceaſeleſs brayings from the other ſide." As an author, Mr. Strong was but little known: his occaſional poetical contributions to ſeveral periodical works, at the ſame time that they evinced his taſte and judgment, exhibited the goodneſs of his intentions and the rectitude of his heart. One of theſe compoſitions was inſerted in our Magazine ſome few years back, with Mr. Strong's name prefixed.

23. In Cambridge, America, Stephen Sewall, eſq. F.A.S. and formerly Hancock profeſſor of Hebrew and the other Oriental languages.

24. At Philadelphia, in her 18th year, after long illneſs, Miſs Mary Byrne, youngeſt daughter of Mr. P. B. bookſeller.

29. At

29. At Philadelphia, Major-gen. Wm. Irvine, a diſtinguiſhed officer during the whole of the American conteſt.

Aged 82, Thomas Sewell, eſq. of Colne Engaine, Eſſex; a man whoſe comprehenſive and diſcerning mind would have rendered him conſpicuous in the active and laborious ſtudy of the law, to which he was bred, had not an ill ſtate of health frequently interrupted his purſuits, and, at an early period of life, unfitted him for that conſtant application to ſtudy in which he might be ſaid conſtitutionally to delight. The various branches of the mathematicks, with aſtronomy, experimental philoſophy, and natural hiſtory, employed his leiſure hours; nor was divinity without its charms; not indeed that ſpeculative part of it which bewilders and perplexes the mind, but the contemplation of thoſe doctrines of morality and benevolence ſo beautifully taught by our Saviour, which are to produce happineſs in this life, and "bring peace at laſt." This peace of mind and Chriſtian fortitude he eminently enjoyed during that illneſs which brought him to his grave.

Aug. . . . . At Verdun, in France, George Hay, ſixth Marquis of Tweedale, one of the ſixteen repreſentative peers of Scotland, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington. He ſucceeded his nephew George, the fifth Marquis, who died in October, 1770, at the age of 13.

At his eſtate near Chauney, General Scherer, who commanded the French army in Italy when Suwarroff opened his victorious campaign in that country.

At Toulon, Admiral La Touche Treville.

At Paris, in his 73d year, Cardinal De Boiſgelen, Archbiſhop of Tours.

At Frefcati, near Rome, in his 6th year, young Le Clerc, ſon of the late General, and of the Princeſs Borgheſe, ſiſter to the Emperor Buonaparte.

At Kirkcudbright, in his 47th year, Mr. Thomas Forreſt, ſurgeon. He was interred with military honours, having been ſurgeon to the Stewartry Volunteers.

In his 69th year, after a few hours illneſs, Rd. Nelſon, eſq. banker, of Plymouth.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Savage, of Moulton, an eminent preacher of the ſociety of the late Mr. Weſley, leaving a family of ſeven ſmall children.

Aged 76, Mr. John Weſt, grazier, of Aſterby, co. Lincoln.

Aug. 3 At his ſon's houſe at Segrave, near Loughborough, aged 77, the Rev. Robert Ingram, M. A. vicar of Wormington and Boxted, co. Eſſex, formerly of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, of which he was ſome time fellow; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753. Mr. I. was of the ſame family which was ennobled, in 1661, by the title of Irwine. We believe he was of an older branch, and nearly allied to the title; and probably was the only ſurviving male relative in the Ingram line, as the title is now extinct, or in abeyance. Many of the family have been in a mercantile capacity. Arthur I. the grandfather of the firſt Viſcount, who purchaſed Temple-Newſham, in Yorkſhire, the reſidence of the Irvine family, was a wealthy London merchant. Mr. I's father was alſo a London tradeſman, but relinquiſhed buſineſs early in life, about the time that he married Theodoſia, the younger daughter of Joſeph Gaſcoigne, eſq. a gentleman that had been employed under Government in a diplomatic capacity, and was for ſome time collector of the Royal revenues at Minorca. By her he had ſix children; viz. 1, Anne, who died an infant; 2, Theodoſia, who was married to Francis Necker, eſq. of Beverly, in Yorkſhire, and died in 1762; 3, Gaſcoigne, who died young at ſea; 4, Robert, the ſubject of this memoir, who was born at Beverly, March 9, 1726-7, to which place his father had lately removed; 5, Anne, who died a maiden lady in 1792; and 6, Sarah, who was married to Cuthbert Shafto, eſq. (now Sir Cuthbert, knt.). of Bavington, co. Northumberland, and who died in 1775.—Perhaps few men of equal talents and worth with Mr. I. have been ſo entirely loſt and unknown to the great world, which muſt be attributed in part to ſevere private misfortunes, and the obſcurity of the ſituation in which he was fixed, together with his very artleſs manners, which were ill calculated to improve the opportunities he did poſſeſs, early in life, of advancing himſelf into more oſtenſible ſituations. But *loſt* I will not ſay. His virtues, if not deſtined to illuminate mankind from an elevated ſphere, are gratefully acknowledged and revered by thoſe who had the beſt opportunities of appreciating his worth, and their influence may be felt to diſtant generations. They are not always the moſt brilliant and oſtenſible accompliſhments that generate the happieſt and moſt permanent effects. The two witneſſes were cloathed in ſackcloth and aſhes; and it is not improbable that men of the moſt inoffenſive and unaſſuming manners, like their great Maſter, Matt. xii. 19, 20, are the moſt efficacious inſtruments, under the controul of a ſuperintending Power, in advancing the ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion of the Meſſiah's kingdom. Mr. I.'s hearing was impaired by an accident when he was very young. His deafneſs increaſed very much as he advanced in years, ſo that it became irkſome to converſe with him. Hence, having ample reſources within himſelf, and living in a very retired ſpot, he became a perfect recluſe, having had almoſt no intercourſe for ſeveral years with any body, except a few pariſhioners in a profeſſional way, and his family connexions.—Mr. I. was educated at Beverly ſchool under the Rev. John Clarke, M. A. of whom

a memoir

a memoir was lately publiſhed by a pupil of his, the Rev. Thomas Zouch, of Wycliffe, co. York, by the title of "The good School-maſter." Here he diſcovered extraordinary parts, and aſſiduity in the improvement of them. While a young man, he was eſteemed a firſt-rate claſſical ſcholar; but afterwards his attention was chiefly directed to theological purſuits, and Biblical literature, in which his reading was extenſive and well digeſted. He has publiſhed a few ſmall tracts, chiefly in illuſtration of certain prophetical paſſages of Scripture. From his retired way of living, and few opportunities of acceſs to books, he was not ſufficiently acquainted with the preſent ſtate of literature; and, from want of more converſation with intelligent men, his caſual anomalies were not always duly corrected, to give that finiſh and embelliſhment to his writings, ſo as to attract the public attention to ſubjects but little noticed in the preſent age; but, from an attentive peruſal of his ſeveral tracts, he will be perceived to have poſſeſſed an accurate and comprehenſive knowledge of the import and analogy of the prophetical and figurative language of the Sacred Writings. It is ſuppoſed that his ſon intends to reviſe his publications, as well as the MSS. he has left, and to extract from thence, for the inſpection of the publick, what ſeems moſt to deſerve attention.—Few young men entered life with more encouraging proſpects of church preferment than Mr. I; but all his fair proſpects terminated in two little vicarages. He was related to Archbiſhop Herring, who always profeſſed the higheſt eſteem for his character and attainments, and an intention of providing for him. But, unhappily, Dignitaries have commonly too many needy and importunate dependants to find an early opportunity of remunerating unaſſuming and inobtruſive worth: at leaſt, the good Archbiſhop died before ſuch an opportunity occurred, or was embraced, in the preſent inſtance. The firſt preferment Mr. I. obtained was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurſt, in Kent, to which he was preſented in 1758 by an intimate friend, the Rev. Francis Dodſworth, nephew to Archbiſhop Hutton. He was highly eſteemed by the maſter of his college, Dr. Green, dean, and afterwards biſhop of Lincoln, who preſented him to the ſmall vicarage of Orſton, co. Nottingham, in 1759. In 1760 he was preſented, by John Jolliffe Tuffnell, eſq. of Longleys, near Chelmsford, to the vicarage of Wormingford, co. Eſſex, where he reſided till within about a twelvemonth of his deceaſe. In 1759 Mr. I. was married to Catherine eldeſt daughter of Richard Acklom, eſq. of Weireton, co. Nottingham, who was a relation of Dr. Terrick, biſhop of London, with whom Mr. I. was alſo intimately acquainted; and, after repeated and preſſing ſolicitations from his wife's family, he was at laſt collated by him, in the year 1768, to the ſmall vicarage of Boxted, co. Eſſex. Mr. I. could not regard any church preferment as a mere ſinecure, and, after adding the expence of a journey, and occaſional reſidence, to the ſtipend of a curate, he found the two ſmall livings of Bridhurſt and Orſton, in lieu of emolument, an expence to him, and very ſoon reſigned them.—Mr. I. had a paralytic attack in the ſpring of 1796. Though he recovered from it in ſome degree, yet it affected his ſpeech ſo much as to render him ever after incapable of officiating at church, and left him extremely feeble. The infirmities of age perceptibly increaſed, both in him and Mrs. I.; and, after the other members of their family were ſettled elſewhere, it was thought adviſeable that they ſhould be under the immediate care of ſome relations; and in the ſummer of laſt year they were induced to viſit their ſon at Segrave, where Mr. I continued, with the Biſhop of London's licence, till his deceaſe. About three or four weeks before his diſſolution he had a ſecond paralytic attack, which deprived him entirely of the uſe of his right ſide, and the faculty of ſpeech. The powers of nature now became quite exhauſted; and he expired at laſt without a ſigh or a groan, or a ſingle ſtruggle, with the ſame apparent ſerenity and patient reſignation which had accompaned him through the laſt ſtage of his exiſtence, and had embelliſhed his character through life. He has left a widow nearly of his own age, and two ſons; 1. Robert Acklom I. who was preſented by Queen's college, Cambridge, in 1802, to the rectory of Segrave, co. Leiceſter; and, 2 Rowland I. who is now head maſter of the ſchool at Giggleſwick, where he ſucceeded the Rev. Mr. Paley, the celebrated Moraliſt.—Little need be added with reſpect to the character of Mr. I.: we will only ſubjoin, that, in reſpect of ſimplicity of manners, invincible integrity, warmth of benevolence, and genuine piety, he has hardly left his equal behind him. He was a true Chriſtian, and a ſincere friend of the eſtabliſhments in church and ſtate. He had a high ſenſe of the dignity and importance of the clerical function, and for 50 years of his life was indefatigable in his attention to his profeſſional duties. All that Mr. Ingram printed were, "A View of the great Events of the Seventh Plague, or Period, when the Myſtery of God ſhall be finiſhed, Rev. x. 7; which concludes and adds Confirmation to an Explanation of the Seven laſt Plagues, Rev. xv. xvi. Lately offered to the Publick, 1785" (ſee our vol LV. 732). "Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Iſrael being in America, originally publiſhed by Manaſſeh Ben Iſrael; with Obſervations thereon, and Extracts from ſacred and profane, antient and modern Hiſtory, confirming

firming the ſame, and their Return from thence about the Time of the Return of the Jews, 1792" (LXII. 548). "A complete and uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath, or the Seven laſt Plagues, contained in the Revelations of St. John. Chapt 15 xv. xvi. To which is added, a ſhort Explanation of Chapter xiv.; with other Revelation Prophecy interſperſed and illuſtrated, 1804" (LXXIV. 343.)

4 Richard Pyne, eſq of Ballyvolane, co. Cork, Ireland.

6. At Paris, Gen Rochell

7. Aged 52, univerſally reſpected by all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance, Mr. Devonſhire, of Brixton-place, Lambeth, formerly a ſugar-cooper in London. He evinced exemplary patience and reſignation for 20 years preceding his death, in which he had been afflicted with the gout. He had juſt returned from a tour among his friends in Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire; and his wife, who accompanied him, as if ſhe had had a preſentiment of his approaching death, felt, during the whole journey, the anticipated diſtreſs of their approaching ſeparation. Another circumſtance, no leſs remarkable, was his hearing the laſt Sunday he attended public worſhip (from which he was uſually prevented attending by his infirmities) three ſermons, at three different country villages, on the ſubject of death, which he noticed in his common-place book, on his return home, as peculiarly ſolemn and ſuited to funeral occaſions. On the morning of his death the hopes of his family were raiſed by appearances of his recovery; their affliction for his loſs may therefore be better conceived than deſcribed.

11. Aged 95, Mr. Joſeph Winn, of Gilling, near Richmond, co. York.

12. In her 30th year, the wife of the Rev. Edward Marſhall, of Lechlade, co. Glouc.

13. At Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, in his 50th year, Mr. Wm. Skelton, a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

At Littleham, near Exmouth, aged 84, Mrs. Jane Walley, relict of Capt Charles W. (in the merchant ſervice), of Exmouth.

At Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Le Mouſſaye, wife of Major Le M. and daughter of the late Major Mackelwaine, of that town.

14. Suddenly, at Newick, aged 80, Mr. R. Kenward, yeoman.

At Edinburgh, George Mattocks, eſq. formerly of Covent-garden theatre, afterwards manager of Liverpool theatre, and, laſtly, ſtage-manager at Edinburgh. He was one of the handſomeſt men and one of the beſt vocal performers of his time, as well as a very judicious actor in parts adapted to his talents; and a worthy, intelligent, ſocial character in private life. Though there are ſome comedians ſtill living who have attained a greater age, none of them have been ſo long upon the ſtage; and therefore, for a conſiderable time, he has had the appellation of "Father of the Drama." About 41 years ago he, as the original Lord Aimworth, married the preſent and long-celebrated Mrs. Mattocks, as the original Patty, in Bickerſtaff's pleaſant opera of "The Maid of the Mill:" and has left a daughter, a very accompliſhed young lady, married to a gentleman of the bar. His remains, attended by a number of reſpectable friends and all the theatrical perſons in Edinburgh, were interred in the Calton burying-ground.

16. Aged 23, Mrs. Place, wife of Capt. P. of the Reſpect, of Hull

At Ringmere park, Suſſex, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of John Mills J. eſq. and daughter of the late Francis Tomkins, eſq. of Park-place, St James's, ſurgeon.

At Rhodes hall, near Manchester, Mrs. Barlow, relict of John B. eſq.

17. In his 19th year, William, ſon of Mr Iſaac Briſtow, of Homerton.

At South End Eſſex, Mrs. Mary Mallard, of St. George's in the Eaſt, Middleſex, and of Bromley, Kent. ſiſter and ſole heireſs of the late James Jackſon, eſq.

In her 29th year, while on a viſit at the Rev Mr. Dathwood's, at Downham, Norfolk, after a few days illneſs, Miſs Mary Knollis, eldeſt daughter of the Hon and Rev. Francis K. of Burford, co. Oxford.

At her brother's, the Rev. Charles-William Tonyn, of Radnage, Bucks, in her 83d year, Mrs. Juliana Levett.

18. At Glaſgow, Wm. Craig, eſq.

19. At Briſtol wells, aged 22, Mr. Peter Belt, of the Crown-office.

Mrs. Talbot, ſiſter to the late Rev. Mr. T. rector of Stour Provoſt, Dorſet.

At the vicarage-houſe at Caverſwall, co. Stafford, in his 47th year, the Rev. St. George Bowles, vicar of that place, to which he was preſented in 1795. He was of Oriel college, Oxford; and proceeded B. A. 1779. In 1787 he was appointed chaplain to the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue; and in 1792 he was preſented by his relation, George Bowles, eſq. of Wanſtead, Eſſex, to the rectory of Burford, co. Salop, which he reſigned in 1798. He was the only ſon of Major St. George Bowles, late of Lichfield, deceaſed (of whom ſee vol. LXX. p. 821). He was alſo a frequent contributor to the miſcellaneous part of this publication.

20. At Nairn, in Scotland, aged 85, Mr. Walter Dallas, many years ſtamp-maſter of that county.

Aged 41, Tho. Havers, eſq of Thelveton-hall, co. Norfolk.

At Worceſter, Wm. Chambers, M. D.

21. After a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Mr. Kidd, baker, in Weſtgate-ſtreet, Bath. A coolneſs had long ſubſiſted between him and his brother, who came to viſit him on the

the 18th, when a happy reconciliation took place; but, on the latter returning that evening to Marſhfield, he fell from his horſe, and was found dead on the road.

At Sidmouth, Devon, after a lingering illneſs, the wife of James Amyatt, eſq. M.P. for Southampton.

At Chapel, Miſs Elizabeth Hall, daughter of the late Sir James H. bart. of Dunglas.

At Peterhead, Patrick Nicoll, eſq. ſurgeon on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

22. Mrs. Miers, of Holland's coffee-houſe, Lower Thames-ſtreet.

At her apartments in Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's, aged 85, Mrs. Laight.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, aged 46, the Rev. Timothy Kenrick, of Exeter, a Proteſtant Diſſenting teacher, and tutor of an academy for educating young gentlemen. While getting over a ſtile, he fell down, and ſtruck his head againſt the ground with ſuch violence as to occaſion inſtant death. He publiſhed a ſermon on the beſt method of communicating religious knowledge to young men, Tit. xi. 6, 1788, 8vo; "The Spirits of Perſecutors exemplified. On the Riots at Birmingham, 1791. Deut. xxiv. 16" (LXII. 142); "A Diſcourſe delivered at Taunton, 1793, before the Society of Unitarian Chriſtians" (LXIV. 343).

At Reading, Berks, of a paralytic ſtroke, the Rev. Wm. Winkworth, chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and to the county-gaol of Surrey; a man of ſtrict integrity, and poſſeſſed of many valuable talents, concealed by great modeſty. He was peculiarly uſeful in his ſtation at the county-gaol; and has left a widow and 5 children.

At Anſtruther, Mr. Jn. Anderſon, writer.

23. Thomas Hodſon, eſq. late of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Croſs, upholſterer, of Sudbury. Going from Colcheſter to Lexden camp, in a ſingle horſe chaiſe, he overtook a waggon on the Maldon road, and, in endeavouring to paſs it, the right wheel of his chaiſe came in contact with the waggon, when, the ſhafts breaking, he was thrown under the wheels of the waggon, which cruſhed him to death, leaving a wife and 4 childr.

At his houſe on Biſhop-hill, York, aged 54, Thomas Burton, eſq.

Rev. Edward Tennant, M. A. curate of Beeſton.

At Binfield, Berks, in his 66th year, the Rev. Edward Wilſon, M. A. canon of Windſor (in which he is ſucceeded by the Rev. Mr. Cookſon), ſenior prebendary of Glouceſter, and near 40 years rector of Binfield (in which he ſucceeded Jn. Birch, uncle to George B. eſq. of Hamſtead, co. Stafford); domeſtic chaplain to the late Earl of Chatham, and private tutor to the preſent Earl, the Maſter-general of the Ordnance, and to the Right Hon. William Pitt, the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was of Chriſt's college, Camb.; B. A. 1767, M. A. 1770; and printed a ſermon, 1789, on his Majeſty's recovery.

24. After a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude and reſignation, Miſs Sarah Colbeck, of Balby, near Doncaſter, ſiſter of Mr. C. of that place.

At Crickhowel, in South Wales, of the gout in his ſtomach, Samuel Ruſſel, eſq. many years an officer in the Warwickſhire Militia.

In Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, Owen Ormſby, eſq. of Pockington, co. Salop.

In Harley-ſtreet, after a ſhort illneſs, Major-gen. Roſs, M P. for Horſham.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in her 44th year, Mrs. Margaret Arnold, widow of Brigadier-gen. A. who died June 14, 1801 (LXXI. 580, 670), and daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, chief juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, N. America.

At Stonham, Suffolk, after a ſhort illneſs, greatly lamented, Mrs. Roſe, late of Bury, relict of the Rev. Zachariah R. rector of Broughton, co. Northampton.

Aged 32, Mr. George Green Rix, merchant, of St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon.

Rev. George Kendall, curate of Natland, and maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Kendal, in Weſtmoreland.

25. After a few days illneſs, Mr. Charles Smith, bookſeller, of Milſom-ſtreet, Bath. His death was occaſioned by the pernicious effects of a freſh-painted houſe, which produced what is called a lead colic, and terminated in mortification.

Suddenly, in his apartments at Weymouth, very ſhortly after his arrival there, Mr. Joſeph Goodall, belonging to his Majeſty's ſilver ſcullery.

At Sherborne, in his 77th year, after having borne a very excruciating ſickneſs with becoming fortitude, Simon Pretor, eſq.; in whom ſociety has loſt a valuable member, and that town a very reſpectable inhabitant. He was a man of extenſive knowledge, attained by a long life of obſervation. The Sherborne and Dorſetſhire bank, originally eſtabliſhed by him, was, it is believed, the firſt of the kind in that county. From his intimate acquaintance with commercial affairs, he was generally ſucceſsful in his purſuits, and conſequently acquired a conſiderable fortune.

At Aſpall, Suffolk, aged 73, the Rev. Temple Chevallier, many years an acting magiſtrate for that county. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge; B A. 1753, M.A. 1756.

Aged 25, Mr. H. Auſtin, of the Birmingham theatre, well known as a comic actor of ſome eminence.

At Briſtol, ſuddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Saunders, one of the general inſpectors of taxes.

In Dublin, aged 82, Mrs. Marſden, relict

liſt of the late John M. eſq. and mother of the Secretary of the Admiralty, and of the Under Secretary of State in Ireland.

26. At Howden, in an advanced age, John Barker, eſq. banker.

Found dead in the river Witham, aged 68, Hannah Seaton, of Waſhingborough, near Lincoln, widow.

At Bath, Thomas Sheldon, eſq. of Abberton-houſe, co. Worceſter.

At Hunſingore, near Wetherby, aged 37, the Rev. Charles Martin, M. A. vicar of Brayton and rector of Cowthorpe.

At Downham market, the wife of Mr. Abraham Carter, proprietor of the common ſtage waggons from Wiſbech and Downham to Norwich.

At Canterbury, after a long illneſs, in advanced age, the Rev. John Benſon, prebendary of the firſt ſtall in that cathedral, in which he ſucceeded Dr. Geckie, 1767. He was nephew to Dr. Martin B. biſhop of Glouceſter, who gave him the regiſterſhip of the dioceſe of Glouceſter, where his brother James, LL.D. held a ſtall, and the living of Sydington, and died 1785. The ſubject of the preſent article was created S. T. P. by Archbp. Cornwallis, 1770; was one of the ſix preachers to that cathedral; had been rector of Rucking, 1761, in which he was ſucceeded by the preſent Biſhop of London. 1764; vicar of Shepherdſwell with Coldred 1759, from the Archbiſhop, which he reſigned 1762; and held the former, with the rectory of Great Chart, in the ſame gift; as he afterward did that rectory, with (1782) that of Harbledown, to which he was preſented 1764, and reſigned 1780; and in 1780 exchanged both theſe rectories for the vicarage of Boxley, in the ſame county, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter, which, on being preſented to the vicarage of Littleborne, 1789, in the ſame gift, he held therewith, but reſigned the latter 1794, and held only Boxley. (Haſted, IV. 607.)

27. After much illneſs, the wife of Mr. Brown, ſen. of Leiceſter.

Mr. Wagſtaff, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Newark, Notts.

Aged 78, the Rev. James Carlos, rector of Bloſield, in the gift of Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was B A. 1747, M. A. 1752; and rector of Drinkſton, Suffolk, in the gift of Wm. Moſeley, eſq. 1765. He publiſhed a viſitation ſermon, 1773, from Rom. xiv. 1.

28. Miſs Mary-Eliza Baillie, daughter of Lieut.-col. H. D Baillie.

29. At Huddersfield, Mrs. Helen Stanton, wife of Mr. John S. manager of ſeveral provincial theatres.

Alexander Murray, eſq. of Clairdon, near Thurſo.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Samler, relict of Harman S. eſq. of Clapham common.

In Market-Weighton, the wife of Mr. John Rivis, of Hull, brewer.

30. At Keith-hall, in Scotland, Anthony Keith Falconer, Earl of Kintore, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Kincardine.

At the dowager Lady Stuart's, at Allanbank, in Scotland, in her 77th year, Mrs. Barbara Smith, daughter of the late Charles S. eſq. of Boulogne.

At the Hon. Baron Hepburn's, at Smeaton, in Scotland, Miſs Hickman, eldeſt dau. of Capt. H. of the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in the prime of life, the Rev. Mr. Gaunt; whoſe amiable diſpoſition and exemplary conduct render his death truly lamentable. He was of Clare hall; B. A. 1795.

At Cheſea, aged 69, Hugh-Joſiah Hanſard, eſq. late of Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho, formerly an army-agent.

At his houſe at Manchester, aged 63, Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. deſervedly reſpected in every department of life. Though principally addicted to the ſtudies of his profeſſion, which he cultivated with great ſucceſs, he did not confine the exerciſe of his talents to a ſingle object, but made many deviations into the paths of literature and philoſophy; and, what does him much greater credit, employed his elegant genius in explaining and enforcing the domeſtic and moral duties of life; which he has not recommended with that coldneſs of ſpeculation, or the harſhneſs of men who cenſure with acrimony any failure in duties which they neither do, nor mean to practiſe themſelves; but with the tenderneſs of one conſcious of the imperfection of human nature, but who was nevertheleſs to a great degree himſelf the example which he taught. Theſe amiable qualities (for what human endowments are free from defect?) have, I think, contributed to leſſen the value of his writings profeſſedly on the ſubject of medicine. His excellent diſpoſition, ever zealous for the good of mankind, prompted him to be too ſanguine in his expectations of ſucceſs from remedies, which farther experience has ſhewn to be either weak or ineffectual; and his unſuſpecting mind led him to credit accounts of benefits received with too little enquiry into the authority of thoſe from whence they were derived. His earlieſt medical writings partake too much of common-place declamation; but this fault was ſoon corrected; and his ſubſequent profeſſional works are free from this objection; and, though liable to ſome others above-recited, have, nevertheleſs, by the candour, judgment, and perſonal veracity which is conſpicuous in them, all contributed to improve the medical ſcience. His addreſſes to his own family, and the moral tales and examples, which he either ſelected or adorned, for their improvement, are, to the writer of this, inexpreſſibly tender

and

and affecting. They do not overstep the capacities of children, and affect the heart of all ages alike. The style is beautifully suited to the subject, being simple, affectionate, and condescending, without sinking into puerility in the expression, or imbecility in the sentiment. His genius seemed to improve with his advance in life. Though labouring under the pressure of pain, disease, and domestic anxiety, he did not suffer indolence to corrupt his mind, but employed his leisure and later hours to the perfecting a composition which does equal honour to his head and to his heart, and in my opinion conveys, though obliquely, greater proof of his practical abilities as a physician, than those works which he wrote professedly in the character of a practitioner.—I need not here say I refer to his book on Medical Ethics; a work truly of a great genius, and far exceeding what the opinion of even some of his partial and affectionate friends thought him capable of performing. He has in that work composed a system of Medical Legislation, extending to the exercise of all the branches of that science, and founded in reason, justice, benevolence, and truth. Nor is the style of this admirable work less worthy of our regard than the matter—plain, simple, elegant, and intelligible; it explains to every capacity the precepts the author wishes to inculcate; and fortunate would it be for the profession, and tending much to raise the medical character, if the rules he laid down were practised by all. Want of candour, jealousy, misinterpretation, or direct or implied detraction, would be either no more heard of, or subject those, who sought to rise by such unworthy arts, to general contempt, scorn, and indignation. This worthy man had the misfortune to lose two of his sons in the prime of years, moral virtues, and intellectual accomplishments. But I am informed that he bore his sufferings like a man; and although, as it is said of another eminent character, on a similar occasion, he had a temper so tender, that sad things were apt to make a deep impression upon him, yet the regard he had to the wisdom, and to the providence of God, and the just estimate he made of external things, did, to admiration, maintain the tranquillity of his mind; and he gave no occasion, by idleness, to suffer melancholy to corrupt his spirit; but by the perpetual heat of his thoughts he knew well how to divert them from being oppressed with excess of sorrow. Towards the latter part of his life, this worthy man directed his attention to the prevention of the diseases, and the improvement of the condition, of the youth employed in the manufactures of the opulent place in which he lived; and his efforts with this view were highly judicious and effectual, and not merely confined to the preservation of health, but calculated to enforce the precepts of morality and religion, by affording opportunities of instruction at that age, when they make the deepest impression, and promise the most lasting effects on future conduct. What is above said contains the imperfect recollections, but sincere sentiments, of a person bred up in the same line of profession with himself; and who, for some years, joined their studies, and formed at an early age (41 years ago) habits of friendship, esteem, and regard, which nothing but death dissolved. The writer has not dealt in indiscriminate panegyric, though on the present occasion much more might be said than the world is generally disposed to credit, because much more was in this instance due than could be said of many characters, who are nevertheless made the subjects of strained and profligate adulation. What would it avail me to deviate from truth? The voice of censure cannot pierce the grave;—"Nor flattery sooth the dull cold ear of death." W. F. *Bath, Sept* 6, 1804.

At his house in the Old Bailey, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. John Kirby. He was thirteen years keeper of the prison of Newgate, having succeeded Mr. Akerman. His death was caused by a violent inflammation in his bowels, with which he was suddenly seized this morning, at one o'clock. Several medical gentlemen attended, who, however, could render him no service. He lived consequently in great agony till 4 in the afternoon, when he expired. The humanity of Mr. Kirby has always been acknowledged, and the best testimony of it was the constant eulogium of the prisoners themselves. He made it an invariable rule to acquaint himself of the speediest means of obtaining the release of prisoners confined for debt; and was never wanting in even personal application to their friends, their creditors, or to the appropriate charities, for effecting their deliverance. Complaints from prisoners of every description were instantly attended to and redressed. Among the more hardened felons, Mr. K. used both admonition and reproof; and, among those who had a due sense of their state, he took all the proper means to assuage their fears, and increase their contrition. He could not behold extreme misery without relieving it; and many a family, starving in his prison, have been daily fed by his bounty, without knowing the source from whence they derived such unexpected comforts. By taking every needful precaution himself, and enjoining others to do so, he mitigated to his utmost the sickness and sorrows of a prison. His inflexible perseverance in this system gained him the confidence of the prisoners, and the esteem of all who knew him. He was not over-solicitous after the emoluments of his office, nor rigid in the exaction of his fees. His

countenance

countenance ſtrongly indicated that benevolence, and integrity which graced the whole conduct of his life. As a member of ſociety, in all its relative duties, he was highly reſpected, and as the keeper of a priſon, no man could ſurpaſs him in the diſcharge of the many irkſome and painful duties impoſed by that ſituation, in which it is ſo very difficult to unite mercy with juſtice. Though his death was ſudden, he was well prepared; for his whole life was paſſed in the exerciſe of temperance in himſelf, and charity towards others; and as in his ſtation he uniformly endeavoured to acquit himſelf with a good conſcience, it may be humbly hoped that he will be ranked among the good and faithful ſervants of that Divine Being who permits the ſorrowful ſighing of the priſoner to come before him. His remains were interred in St. James's church, Piccadilly.—From the great reſpect the Lord Mayor entertained for Mr. Kirby, his Lordſhip declined calling for the uſual cool tankard at Mr. K's houſe in the proceſſion to proclaim Barthlomew fair.

31. At Scarborough, where ſhe had lately arrived for the recovery of her health, Miſs Darwin, ſiſter of Wm. Brown D. eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Hull, aged 74, the widow of the late Mr. Joſeph Frankland.

At Acomb, Edward Clough, eſq. one of the proctors of York Eccleſiaſtical Court.

Suddenly, while walking down Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Shaw, a beautiful young woman, about 24 years of age, graceful in her perſon, elegant in her manners, and reſiding at No. 25, Suffolk-ſtreet, near the Middleſex hoſpital. She was ſeized with a fit of coughing in ſo violent a manner as to burſt one of the principal blood-veſſels in the throat; a great effuſion of blood immediately followed, which produced inſtant ſuffocation, and rendered all medical aid uſeleſs.

Sept. 1. At his ſeat, Caſtlenock, co. Roſcommon, Ireland, John Morton, eſq.

In Albemarle-ſtreet, the widow of Jas. Spencer, eſq. of Rathangan, in Ireland.

Of a mortification in her bowels, the wife of S. S Hunt, eſq of Gray's-inn.

Aged 66, Mr. Robert Drummond, of Lincoln, bookſeller.

Rev. Peter D'Aranda, rector of Great Burghſtead and Great Wakering, Eſſex; the former in the gift of Lord Petre, the latter in that of the Biſhop of London. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1759. M. A. 1779; and was ſeveral years curate of Twickenham, where he was much and deſervedly eſteemed. It is to be feared that his being compelled to *reſide* in an unhealthy part of Eſſex haſtened the death of a very worthy Divine.

At her houſe at Cheliea, Mrs. Aufrere, widow of George A. eſq. formerly M. P. for Stamford, and mother-in-law of Lord Yarborough. By the death of this venerable old lady his Lordſhip will come into poſſeſſion of 50,000l. ready money, and one of the fineſt collections of paintings in this country. The late Sir Joſhua Reynolds frequently ſaid, that it contained a greater variety of pieces by the firſt maſters of the Italian, Dutch, French, and Flemiſh ſchools, than any other private collection in England, and eſtimated it at 200,000l. value. It is ſuppoſed, that the deceaſed, in conformity with her promiſes frequently repeated, has left, beſides, a legacy of 10,000l. to each of his Lordſhip's ſix daughters. His Lordſhip's two ſons, it is alſo ſuppoſed, will enjoy 20,000 l. each, beſides the Chelſea eſtate. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Brocklesby, co. Lincoln.

2. Mr. Joſeph Hancock, merchant, of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

At Bath, in his 66th year, Lachlan Mackintoſh, eſq. of Burrow's-buildings, late deputy-commiſſary-general at St. Domingo.

At his ſeat at Stanſtead, Suſſex, aged 63, Richard Barwell, eſq late M. P. for Winchelſea. From a regular gradation of ſervice on the civil eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt India Company he brought to England, about 25 years ſince, one of the largeſt fortunes ever accumulated; ſoon after which, he purchaſed the beautiful demeſne of Stanſtead from the executors of the deceaſed Earl of Halifax.

In his 57th year, Loftus Wood, M. D. of Colcheſter, Eſſex.

At Ingateſtone, Eſſex, Thomas Brand Hollis, eſq. F. R. A. SS. and formerly M. P.; on whom a poem by Capel Lofft, 1786, is in one of our former volumes. He was the only ſon of Timothy Brand, eſq. (who died in 1734, aged 51), of the Hyde in Ingateſtone, where he built a very good houſe, and was ſheriff of Eſſex in 1721, by Sarah daughter of Thomas Michell, eſq. of Rickling; by whom he had alſo two daughters: one married, 1744, to Richard Grindall, eſq. ſurgeon, ſeparated from him, and died of the ſmall-pox 1781. Mr. Brand made the tour of Europe with the well-known Mr Hollis, who died in 1774, and left him his fortune and his name. Their taſtes were congenial, but not their principles; for whereas Mr. H. would hardly have accepted of a ſeat in parliament, his friend applied *his* fortune to acquire a ſeat for Hindon, and was convicted of bribery, and confined in the King's Bench ſeveral years. Early in the adminiſtration of Lord North, and conjointly with the Duke of Richmond, he was inſtitutor of the Conſtitutional Society, of great celebrity in thoſe days. He has left his eſtates in Dorſet and Eſſex to his friend Dr. Diſney. Mr. Brand Hollis's ſiſter kept his houſe, and he has left her 600l. a year for life. Mr. Thomas

Hollis,

Hollis, having quarreled with his couſin Timothy, made a will in Mr. Brand's favour; and when Mr Harriſon, the ſolicitor of the Million Bank, who drew it up, went, at a late hour, to inform Mr. B. of his good fortune, he was long in gaining admittance, and when, after frequent knocking, he had gained it, was met by the maſter of the houſe and his ſervants armed for reſiſtance as againſt houſe breakers. Mr. B's library and collection of antiques are left to the Britiſh Muſeum or Antiquary Society.

3. At Dublin, ſincerely regretted by a numerous acquaintance, the Rev. William Ledwich, many years curate of St. Michan's, in that city.

At his ſeat at Kenbury, near Exeter, aged 62, Philip Stowey, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Devonſhire.

In Taviſtock ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mrs. Baldwin, of Slough, near Windſor, mother-in-law of Dr. Herſchel.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, aged 60, Mr. Robert Cairns a Diſſenting-preacher.

4. At her houſe on Richmond green, Surrey, in her 88th year, Mrs. Mann, widow of Galfridus M. eſq. and mother of Sir Horace M. who thereby obtains a great addition to his fortune.

At Hingham, after a lingering illneſs, aged 33, Mr. Geo. Jodrell, attorney, eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. Daniel J. formerly rector of that place.

5. At the Royal hotel, in Pall Mall, Sir Charles Style, bart. of Wateringbury, near Maidſtone, Kent.

6. Mrs. Webb, wife of Nathaniel W. eſq. of Roundhill-park, co. Somerſet.

At her father's houſe in Thirſk, after a long indiſpoſition, in her 33d year, Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of the Rev. Chriſtopher W. late curate of Thornton, co. York.

At March, co. Cambridge, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Santer, relict of John S. eſq. late of Chancery-lane, London.

In Eaton ſtreet, Pimlico, the wife of Mr. Sylveſter, King's meſſenger, now on the Continent, in his official capacity.

At his houſe in Dean-ſtreet, Southwark, Mr. Richard Codner, merchant.

Aged upwards of 80, at her ſeat, Wellcloſe-houſe, near Leeds, Mrs. Sarah Grimſhaw, widow, ſiſter to the late Mr. W. Jackſon, proprietor of the Oxford Journal.

7. At Great Ambrook, aged 83, the Rev. Wm. Neyle, rector of Weſt Ogwell, and chaplain of Naplais Royal, Nova Scotia.

8. Suddenly, at Belle Vue, Brighthelmſtone, in his 76th year, Mr Charles Heath, many years a reſident there, and formerly a reputable and ſucceſsful builder, of Bentinck-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare.

Mr. Rob. Glover, of Blaby, co. Leiceſter, 30 years maiſter of the Ball public-houſe.

9. Richard Kerby, eſq. of Flower, co. Northampton.

10. At Dumfries, Gen. Sir Rob. Laurie, bart. of Maxwelltown, colonel of the 8th regiment of Dragoons, 30 years M. P. for the county of Dumfries, and knight marſhal of Scotland. He is ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, captain of the Cleopatra frigate.

11. At Teignmouth, Lieut. Brewer.

At Northampton, the wife of Major Sergiſon, of the Royal Regim. of Horſe Guards (Blue), and dau. of Dr. Kerr, of that town.

12. At Whitworth, the widow of the late Mr. John Taylor, one of the celebrated Whitworth Doctors.

13. In advanced age, John Hogg, eſq. late banker in Exeter, and formerly a reſpectable Diſſenting-teacher. He printed two thank giving ſermons, 1759, from Iſa. xxv. 9, and xliv. 23, and one on deluſions in religion, from Rev. ii. 5, 1775.

14. At Ham-houſe, Surrey, aged 59, Anne-Maria Counteſs of Dyſart. She was eldeſt daughter of David Lewis, eſq. of Malvern, co. Warwick, and ſiſter to Magdalena Counteſs of Dyſart (lady of Lionel the laſt Earl); and was married, in 1777, to Wilbraham Tollemache, the preſent Earl; who having no iſſue, Sir William Manners, bart. (the eldeſt ſon of Lady Louiſa Manners, his Lordſhip's ſiſter) is preſumptive heir to the title. Her remains were interred, on the 24th, in the family-vault in Suffolk.

Drowned, in the ſight of his afflicted parents, while bathing in the Wye, at Coldwell, John, third ſon of J. Warre, eſq. of Heaton place.

15. In Stepney-ſquare, in her 86th year, the widow of the late Michael Pickering, eſq. purſer in the Royal Navy.

16. At Brightheimſtone, aged 68, Robert Abington, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the city of Weſtminſter.

16. This afternoon, at two o'clock, the Rev. Wm. Tindal, M. A. F. S. A. and chaplain of the Tower, ſhot himſelf, with a muſquetoon ſtrongly charged, at his houſe on the parade in that fortreſs. He had in the morning waited on the governor to requeſt his permiſſion of abſence from chapel that day, on account of indiſpoſition; which was granted, under circumſtances of polite and even of kind conſideration. No immediate cauſe ſeems to have inſtigated the act. The conduct of the unfortunate gentleman was ever marked by much eccentricity and abſtraction of mind, tinctured with a conſiderable portion of melancholy; but, latterly, it appeared to his friends to have taken a more ſerious and apprehenſive form. His inoffenſive manners and polite acquirements had gained him eſteem in a moſt reſpectable circle of relations and acquaintance; and he was known as the author of ſome ſlight literary compoſitions, and recently of a ſhort heroic poem. In the ſiſter arts of muſic and painting, he was generally conſidered as a ſucceſsful amateur.—Colonel Smith,

Smith, major of the Tower, ſtated to the Coroner's Jury, that on the morning he was waited on by the deceaſed, to requeſt leave of abſence. He complained much of an indiſpoſition, which he deſcribed as a moſt unaccountable ſenſation, ſuch as he had never before experienced. He chiefly complained of a great depreſſion of ſpirits, and an unquenchable thirſt; and ſaid he was going to the country, which, he was ſure, would be of great uſe to him. The Colonel deſcribed him as a man of the moſt exemplary piety, amiable manners, and upright principles. He was an affectionate huſband, and a ſincere friend, eſteemed and reſpected by a large circle of friends and relations; he was not more beloved for his private character, than admired for thoſe elegant acquirements which always grace the gentleman. He was about 50 years of age, and had been five years chaplain to the Tower. The Colonel further ſaid, that a moſt ſcandalous and malicious miſrepreſentation of the cauſe of this melancholy cataſtrophe had been ſpread abroad by ſome ill-natured perſons, who imputed it to miſconduct on the part of Mrs. T.; a more groſs falſehood could not be imagined. She was a woman of the moſt amiable diſpoſition and manners, and, in every reſpect, of the moſt unimpeachable character. She and the deceaſed lived together in the moſt cordial affection and harmony; nor were there the ſlighteſt grounds for ſuch vile inſinuations. At the time this ſhocking event took place, ſhe was at her aunt's, about a mile from Exeter, which place he was to have ſet out for, to join her on that day. A female ſervant of the deceaſed ſtated, that ſhe had obſerved her maſter much agitated on that morning; he committed many inconſiſtencies, and talked very incoherently; he went out, and returned very frequently in the courſe of the morning. He was to have ſet out for the country after dinner, and had his clothes packed up for that purpoſe; the carriage was in waiting; and while the dinner was preparing, about half paſt two, he went up to his bed-chamber; ſhortly after ſhe heard the report of a piſtol, but as no one was in the houſe at the time, but herſelf, ſhe waited till ſome perſon came in. They proceeded to the room, where they found the body lying contracted on the floor; the ſcull, from the top of the noſe to the back part of the head, was entirely blown off, and the fragments of bone and brains were ſcattered to the extremities of the room. When the Jury went to examine the body, the piſtol was diſcovered on the hearth, at a conſiderable diſtance from the body; it was what is generally termed a muſquetoon, the barrel made of braſs, and ſhaped like a blunderbuſs; it had been heavily charged with ſlugs, a number of which were found about the room, and ſome had penetrated the ceiling. The Jury, without heſitation, brought in a verdict of *Lunacy*.—Mr. T. was of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1778, and fellow curate to the late Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, rector of Fladbury, Worc. where he compiled "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Eveſham, 1794," ſuggeſted by a deſign of ſome other perſon to publiſh a ſketch thereon, to which he engaged to write a preface, which gradually induced him to take upon him the entire conducting of the work, which grew upon his hands to the bulk of a 4to volume, in conſequence of which he was elected F. A. S. See our vol. LXIV. p. 836. He had publiſhed, in 1791, "Juvenile Excurſions in Literature and Criticiſms," a 12mo vol. which does him conſiderable credit as a polite ſcholar. He has, ſince that time, written "Plain Truth in a plain Dreſs," and ſix pamphlets; and, this year, "The Evils and Advantages of Genius contraſted, a Poetical Eſſay, in Three Cantos, in Blank Verſe." He was preſented to the rectory of Wallingford, co. Norfolk, in the gift of Mr. Coke; and was appointed chaplain to the Tower on the reſignation of Mr. Groſe.

17. Marianne, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Winnington, bart. of Stanford-court, co. Worceſter. The lateſt Baronetage, publiſhed in June, 1804, takes no notice of Sir Edward's two ſons and two daughters, mentioned by Dr. Naſh, in his pedigree of the family, 1772, in Hiſt. of Worceſterſh.

18. At Burbage, co. Leiceſter, in his 76th year, Mr. Richard Forryan.

19. At the houſe of Mr. Fox, in Arlington-ſtreet, after a long illneſs, endured with patience and piety, which baffled all the powers of the medical art, and rendered ultimately fruitleſs the conſtant tenderneſs of an affectionate and afflicted family, William Dixon, Lord Biſhop of Downe and Connor nineteen years, having been promoted to it 1785. Dr. D. went through his academic exerciſes with great credit, and was an elegant ſcholar. If his natural modeſty had not, in a great degree, kept his mind from expanding itſelf, his underſtanding and cultivation were capable of great things. Nothing could be executed with more happineſs than his ready, eloquent, and energetic anſwer to the late Earl of Clare, in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords, upon a ſubject unexpectedly ſtarted upon him by that Noble Perſon. It is hardly poſſible to conceive any man to be more, what is underſtood by the word, *amiable*, than the late Biſhop of Downe; and it is aſſuredly impoſſible for any man to be more beloved than he was. There was a charm in his manners; and the gentleneſs of his domeſtic life was exemplified in the diſcharge of his eccleſiaſtical and political functions. All religious denominations, regarded

regarded him with the profoundeſt admiration. From that poiſon of ſocial life; from that eternal curſe upon Ireland, religious intolerance; that fatal frenzy, which makes that miſerable country be devoured, like the pelican, by her own offspring, never was mortal more free than was this virtuous Prelate. The rare fortune was his, to be Biſhop of the Dioceſe in which he was born, and to contradict, in his own perſon, the popular maxim, "that no man can be a prophet in his own country;" for, throughout his diſtrict, there was not a man, whatever his mode of faith, who did not revere this admirable perſon, excepting the remorſeleſs bigot, the diſciple of the fire and the faggot, of the whip, the picket, and the torture. The friendſhip between Mr. Fox and the Biſhop of Downe began with their ſtudies at Eton; and laſted to the cloſe of the prelate's life. There, too, commenced, and in like manner continued, the Biſhop's indiſſoluble connexion with moſt of Mr. Fox's neareſt friends, of whom one, and one who bears many reſemblances to his departed friend, Lord Robert Spencer, is the Biſhop's executor. He was a contemporary at Eaton with Mr. Fox, Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Hare, &c. and owed his promotion to the prelacy to the former, being the only Biſhop made under his Adminiſtration. He married Miſs Symmes, a lady every way deſerving, from her ſweetneſs of temper, and elegance of manners, of the bleſſing of ſuch a mate. By her he had ſix children. Two of his ſons are Field Officers in the army, and the two eldeſt daughters (not long introduced to the polite world) are diſtinguiſhed by the ſuperiority of their mental and perſonal accompliſhments.

In his 63d year, Mr. Mathews, many years a very reſpectable bookſeller and vender of medicines in the Strand, and father of Mr. Mathews, of Drury-lane theatre. He was alſo a lay-preacher in a chapel of his own at Whetſtone.

At his houſe in Wells-ſtreet, in his 85th year, John Woodyer, eſq. formerly an eminent bookſeller at Cambridge. As a man of extenſive knowledge, placid diſpoſition, and great probity, his memory will ever be reſpected by all who knew him.

20. At Gelligron, co. Glamorgan, the Rev. Joſiah Rees, father of Mr. R. bookſeller, in Paternoſter-row.

21. At the houſe of her brother, the Rev. I. H. Bromby, of Hull, aged 24, the wife of W. M. Willett, eſq. late of Ruſhford-hall, co. York.

22. At his ſeat at Wakehurſt-place, Suſſex, aged 80, Joſeph Peyton, eſq. admiral of the White.

23. Sincerely lamented by her family and friends, the wife of Solomon De Medina, eſq.

Mrs. Thorne, wife of Mr. T. wine-merchant, in Fleet-ſtreet.

*** PROMOTIONS, *&c. unavoidably deferred.*

BILL of MORTALITY, from Aug. 28, to Sept. 25, 1804.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males	783	1524	Males	626	1325	Between	2 and 5	153	50 and 60	102
Females	741		Females	699			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	81
Whereof have died under two years old 392							10 and 20	33	70 and 80	58
Peck Loaf 3s. 9d.; 3s. 8d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 10d.							20 and 30	82	80 and 90	31
Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d.¼ per pound.							30 and 40	116	90 and 100	6
							40 and 50	122	101	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, Sept. 24:

Fine 64s. to 68s.—Second 60s. to 64s.—Fine Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 9s. to 10s.

Return of Flour, Sept. 8 to Sept. 14, from the Cocket Office:

Total 18,120 Sacks. Average 63s. 9d.¼ 4s. 0d. higher than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Sept. 15, Average 43s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 19, 1804, is 49s. 11d. ½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great-Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	3l.	0s.	to 4l.	2s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 16s.	to 4l. 10s.
Suſſex Ditto	3l.	10s.	to 4l.	0s.	Suſſex Ditto	3l. 10s.	to 4l. 4s.
Eſſex Ditto	3l.	10s.	to 3l.	18s.	Farnham Ditto	5l. 0s.	to 6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 22:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	od.	to 4l.	8s.	od.	Average	3l. 14s. od.
Straw	1l.	13s.	od.	to 1l.	19s.	od.	Average	1l. 16s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l.	10s.	od.	to 4l.	10s.	od.	Average	4l. 0s. od.
Clover	4l.	4s.	od.	to 5l.	10s.	od.	Average	4l. 17s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	8s.	od.	to 1l.	16s.	od.	Average	1l. 12s. od.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	4d.	Pork	4s.	4d.	to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s.	6d.	to 5s.	4d.	Lamb	5s.	od.	to 6s. 4d.
Veal	5s.	od.	to 6s.	8d.	Beaſts 1500. Sheep and Lambs 23,000.			

COALS, Newcaſtle 53s. od. Delivered 65s. od.—Sunderland 46s. 6d Delivered 58s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled, 90s. Curd, 94s. CANDLES, 12s. od. Moulds 13s od.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 5d.½ Clare Market 4s. 5d. Whitechapel 4s. 4d.½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1804.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct 8ᵏ Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct Confol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Iriſh 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Engliſh Prizes.
28	160½	5 ½	57	75⅜	92½	99¼	17⅜	3⅛	176	1 a 2d	1d	61⅞	57⅝	——	6½ p	——	56⅝	17 18 0	full mo.
29	160	57½	56⅞	75¼	92¼	99⅛	17¼	3⅜	176	2d	1d	——	——	——	6½	——	56⅝	17 18 0	do
30	160¾	57⅝	57	75⅜	92¼	99⅛	17⅜	3⅜	176½	2d	1d	——	——	——	6½	——	56½	17 18 0	do
31	160¼	57¼	57⅛	75¼	92¼	99½	17⅜	3⅜	176½	2d	1d	——	——	——	6¼	——	56¼	17 19 0	do
1	160½	shut	57¼	75⅜	92⅜	99½	17⅜	3⅜	177¼	2d	1d	——	——	——	6¼ a 7	shut	——	17 19 0	do
2	Sunday																		
3	holiday																		
4	161	shut	57⅜	76	92¼	99⅝	shut	3⅜	177½	2d	1d	——	——	——	7	shut	——	17 19 0	do
5	shut	shut	57¼	shut	92⅜	shut	shut	3¼	shut	2d	1d	——	——	——	7	shut	56⅞	17 19 0	do
6	shut	shut	57½	shut	92¼	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d	62	——	57⅜	7	shut	57	17 19 0	do
7	shut	shut	57½	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d	——	57⅞	——	7	shut	57½	18 00 0	do
8	shut	shut	57½	shut	92¼	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d	——	shut	——	7	shut	56⅝	18 00 0	do
9	Sunday																		
10	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	92⅝	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d	——	shut	——	7	shut	56⅞	18 00 0	do
11	shut	shut	57½	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d	——	shut	——	6¾	shut	56⅝	18 00 0	do
12	shut	shut	57½	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	176¼	2d	1d	63	shut	57¾	6¾	shut	57	18 00 0	do
13	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	176½	2d	1d	——	shut	57¾	6¾	shut	57	18 00 0	do
14	shut	shut	57½	shut	92⅝	shut	shut	shut	176¼	2d	1d	——	shut	57¾	7	shut	56⅞	18 00 0	do
15	shut	shut	57⅜	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	1d	——	shut	——	6¾	shut	——	18 1 0	do
16	Sunday																		
17	shut	shut	57¾	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	1d	62½	shut	——	6½	shut	——	18 1 0	do
18	shut	shut	57⅞	shut	92¼	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	1d	——	shut	——	6¾	shut	——	18 1 0	do
19	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	1d	——	shut	——	6¾	shut	57½	18 2 0	do
20	shut	shut	57½	shut	91¾	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	1d	——	shut	——	7	shut	57½	18 2 0	do
21	holiday																		
22	holiday																		
23	Sunday																		
24	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	91½	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1d	——	shut	——	7 p	shut	——	18 3 0	2 p c.d.
25	shut	shut	57½	shut	91½	shut	shut	shut	177½	1 a 2d	Par 1d	——	shut	——	7 a 6¾	shut	57⅛	18 5 0	2 p.c.d.
26	shut	shut	57¼	shut	91½	shut	shut	shut	178	1 a 2d	1d	——	shut	——	7	shut	——	18 5	2 p
27	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	91½	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1d	——	shut	——	7	shut	——	18 5 0	2 p.c.d.

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